

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

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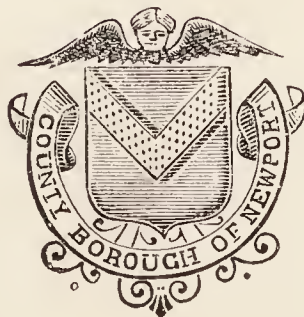
County Borough of Newport

FOR THE YEAR 1905,

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,


J. HOWARD-JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MORGAN.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS.

THE MAYOR.

COUNCILLOR DAVIES.

COUNCILLOR McGINN.

„ EVANS.

„ DUCKHAM.

„ SEARLES.

„ BURPITT.

„ PARFITT.

„ SUTTON.

„ LEWIS.

„ MOXON.

„ WRIGHT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. HOWARD-JONES, M.D., D.Sc.

Urban Sanitary Inspector :

SPENCER E. JONES, CERT. SANITARY INSTITUTE.

Assistant Inspectors :

HERBERT SMITH, CERT. SANITARY INSTITUTE.

W. CHARLES, „ „ „

Health Visitor :

MISS WILLEY, CERT. SANITARY INSTITUTE.

Clerks :

PERCY JONES. VERNON PRICE.

House Disinfecter :

W. POWELL.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL—*Matron* : MISS BERTHA GREENLAW.

Disinfecter : ERNEST BALDWIN.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR 1905.

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	4,924 acres.
Population	...	...	...	...	72,880
Density	...	...	...	...	14·8 persons per acre.
Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	12,456
New Dwelling Houses (Less 27 Old Houses pulled down)	...	...	...	...	453
New Streets and Roads	...	...	...	...	6
Births	...	...	...	...	2,274 Birth rate 31·2
Deaths	...	...	...	...	1,162 Death rate 15·9
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	126·2 per 1,000 births.
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis)	3 per 1,000 per annum.				
Death Date from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	1·2
Estimated increase in population during last 12 months, 1,337.					

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, NEWPORT,

July, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1905, the tenth since my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health. It is made in accordance with the Regulations of the Local Government Board, which prescribe with regard to the Medical Officer of Health :—

“ That he shall prepare an annual report, to be made up to the end of December in each year, comprising a summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year. The report shall also contain an account of the inquiries which he has made as to conditions injurious to health existing in his district and of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions ; and also an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes over places and houses that the sanitary authority have power to regulate, with the nature and results of any proceedings which may have been required and taken in respect of the same during the year. It shall also record the action taken by him or on his advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, and to factories and work-shops. The report shall also contain tabular statements (on forms to be supplied by the Local Government Board, or to the like effect), of the sickness and mortality within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.”

AREA.

The Borough, as extended by the Act of 1899, has an area of 4,924 acres, or a little over $7\frac{2}{3}$ square miles. The density of the population, or number of persons per acre thus amounts to 14·8, but the population is by no means equally distributed, a considerable portion of the land being as yet agricultural land.

POPULATION.

The estimated population at the middle of the year 1905 was 72,880. The number of inhabitants per house averaged 5.8. The house accommodation provided by the new houses which have been built since the last census is sufficient for about 10,000 inhabitants, while the increase in the population during the same period is estimated at about 5,000. Yet, in spite of the fact that there is no scarcity in the number of dwellings in the borough, there is an undoubted need for cheap cottages for the labouring classes who are in receipt of small wages.

NEW BUILDINGS, Etc., 1888 to 1905.

Year	NUMBER OF HOUSES			Ware-house Class	Schools	Public Buildings	Alteration, Additions, Re-buildings	New Streets and Roads	TOTAL. This does not include New Streets and Roads
	Houses	Extra on Marshes	Total						
1888	270	12	282	18	2	3	23		328
1889	158	10	168	21	2	1	18	5	210
1890	204	17	211	35	1	6	28	5	271
1891	142	24	173	40	...	4	41	4	258
1892	335	34	369	32	3	1 tempor'y	65	4	470
1893	490	32	522	39	...	2	84	13	647
1894	380	24	404	47	1	3	82	8	537
1895	525	30	555	79	3	5	164	14	806
1896	783	25	808	90	...	1	176	17	1075
1897	581	...	581	93	3	3	166	14	846
1898	474	14	488	92	1	2	286	3	869
1899	345	...	245	49	2	6	150	8	552
1900	335	...	335	42	2	7	160	7	546
1901	567	...	567	56	2	3	128	19	756
1902	406	...	406	13	1	12	182	19	614
1903	332	...	332	17	2	6	129	18	486
1904	489	...	489	19	...	3	154	15	665
1905	305	...	305	35	...	5	191	6	536

The Census Table, (page 13), gives the estimated population in each Ward and the number of New Houses rated in each Ward from the 1st July, 1904, to the 31st June, 1905. According to these data the estimated increase in population during 1905 should be divided among the ten Wards in the following proportions :—Crindau 11.2%, Caerau 9%, St. Woolos 1%, Tredegar—9%, Alexandra .3%, Central 4.4%, St. Julian 13%, Maindee 5%, Victoria 21.2% and Lliswerry 35.5%.

75% of the estimated increase took place on the East side of the River Usk.

The Births registered in the Borough during 1905, numbered 2,274—namely, 1,187 boys and 1,087 girls. Of this number 47 were returned as illegitimate, a percentage of 2·1 compared with a percentage of 2·5 during 1904. The birth rate for the year was 31·2. The natural increase in the population, or excess of births over deaths, was 1,112, whilst the estimated total increase amounted to 1,337. The birth rate during 1905 was 2·2 per 1,000 below the average of the previous ten years.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered numbered 1,162, which afford a death rate of 15·9 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum, compared with 17·2, the average death rate for the previous ten years. From an analysis of the Registrar's Returns, I find that 197 deaths occurred in public institutions, viz., the Union Workhouse, County Infirmary, Allt-yr-yn Hospital, &c., a number equal to 16·9 per cent. of the total deaths.

The Registrar General in calculating the death rates in each locality allocates all deaths occurring in Public Institutions for the reception of the sick to the districts whence they came, and in this way a more correct death rate of each locality is obtained. For instance, a small rural district in which is situated a large Union Infirmary or Asylum would otherwise present a very misleading death rate. The Registrar General is able to do this owing to the fact that he obtains a record of each death throughout the country from local Registrars.

Medical Officers of Health on the other hand receive *official* returns from the local Registrar only respecting the deaths which have occurred within their district, without any correction for deaths of outsiders occurring in Public Institutions.

In calculating the death rates in their districts, Medical Officers of Health are instructed by the Local Government Board to subtract those referring to sick people who belong to other districts but who have died in Public Institutions in the district and to add those of *residents* who have died outside the districts in Public Institutions, etc. Unfortunately, there is no official means of securing this information, and no obligation on the part of any official to supply it, consequently these corrections are very imperfectly made. In some towns a large number of deaths of "outsiders" are thus excluded, whilst those deaths are not added to the returns of the districts whence they came. Hence the death rates in some towns are incorrectly stated, particularly in some Health Resorts where the deaths of "non-residents" occurring in private houses even are excluded.

During the last ten years I have only received information of the death of one Newportonian occurring in Infirmaries, etc., outside the town. This fact is sufficient in itself to prove that death rates calculated on the above plan are incorrect and misleading. It is true that the deaths of Newport residents occurring at the County Asylum have been kindly furnished to me on application by the Medical Superintendent, and they have been included in the Local Government Board Tables.

If Medical Officers of Health are to correct their death returns by (1) subtracting the deaths of "outsiders" and (2) adding the deaths of "residents" who have died elsewhere, correct information respecting the latter class in particular should be supplied to them. At present the only Official in possession of these returns is the Registrar General.

The Newport Union Workhouse and Infirmary receive sick and infirm people from all parts of the Newport Union which has a population of over 120,000. The County Hospital also receives patients from all parts of the County and from vessels from various parts of the world. All deaths occurring in these Institutions are registered at Newport. During 1905, 16 *non-residents* died in these two establishments, whilst there were 22 deaths among the Newport patients at Abergavenny Asylum; undoubtedly many other Newport residents died at various Institutions throughout the country during the year, but there is no information to hand respecting such deaths, hence the so-called "corrected" death rate is incorrect.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been referred to Newport
Newport and County Hospital Union Infirmary Infectious Diseases Hospitals	County Asylum Various Hospitals and Institutions throughout the Kingdom	None

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							TOTAL DEATHS FROM THE VARIOUS CAUSES IN EACH OF THE TEN WARDS										DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (AT ALL AGES).					Death Rate per 1,000 per annum
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Crindau.	Caerau.	St. Woollos.	Tredegar.	Alexandra.	Central.	St. Julians.	Maindee.	Victoria.	Liswerry.	Allt-yr-Yn Hospital.	Mendalgief Hospital.	Newport and County Hospital.	Union Infirmary.	Barracks Hospital.	
Small-pox ...	31	9	22	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	3	3	4	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	11	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Creup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	18	...	...	1	1	11	5	2	1	3	4	1	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebre Spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	37	31	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	6	2	...	1	...	1	2	2	3	2	2	8	2	5	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri-Beri ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	68	2	3	2	13	47	1	11	4	2	8	5	5	3	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	33	6	10	6	6	5	...	3	2	2	3	3	4	5	1	4	2	...	...	1	13	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	49	...	...	...	...	37	12	4	8	1	2	3	2	4	3	3	5	...	...	2	2	...	...
Bronchitis... ..	79	22	12	1	...	21	23	9	4	6	10	10	11	10	8	5	2	...	...	10	4	...	...
Pneumonia ...	113	30	23	3	4	43	10	14	3	8	11	22	15	7	9	6	8	1	...	7	2	...	...
Pleurisy ...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs ...	14	1	2	...	...	9	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	5	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	12	3	9	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Premature Birth ...	9	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition... ..	130	7	6	...	5	83	29	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	46	1	5	8	6	22	4	3	2	4	2	5	4	1	1	4	2	...	...	3	26	1	...
Accidents ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Suicide ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes ...	413	116	24	19	14	99	141	50	25	26	42	30	38	33	38	26	24	...	...	18	62	1	...
All Causes ...	1162	287	125	48	56	414	232	126	75	74	109	123	114	87	97	83	77	9	...	68	117	3	15.9
Inquests ...	96	15	7	9	8	48	9	11	3	6	8	12	10	5	5	6	4	...	...	21	5	...	...

TABLE SHOWING, FOR COMPARISON, THE VITAL STATISTICS OF
NEWPORT AND 40 OTHER LARGE TOWNS.
(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES).

TOWN	Estimated Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births	Average Death Rate 10 years 1895—04
Ashton Manor ...	81,320	26.3	13.1	2.02	145	16.4
Barrow-in-Furness ...	60,306	30.4	14.6	1.99	135	14.7
Birkenhead ...	116,035	32.0	15.4	1.86	127	18.8
Bolton ...	178,111	25.0	15.1	1.94	167	19.5
Bootle ...	62,758	33.1	18.2	2.88	155	20.4
Brighton] ...	127,183	23.0	13.5	0.56	101	16.8
Bristol ...	358,515	27.0	14.6	1.50	122	16.9
Burnley ...	101,682	26.3	16.6	2.33	173	20.7
Burton-on-Trent ...	52,424	25.4	11.5	0.67	87	15.2
Bury ...	58,594	21.8	16.3	1.26	147	18.7
Cardiff ...	180,054	28.6	13.4	1.14	118	16.9
Coventry ...	75,134	28.7	14.6	1.49	108	16.9
Devonport ...	76,864	29.1	13.9	1.05	113	16.0
Gateshead ...	120,620	32.7	15.5	1.66	138	19.1
Halifax ...	108,419	19.2	14.6	0.98	131	17.3
Hanley ...	64,667	33.6	19.3	2.80	195	21.2
Huddersfield ...	94,888	23.8	17.0	1.10	119	17.4
Ipswich ...	70,802	27.7	14.6	1.26	144	16.8
Merthyr Tydfil] ...	73,848	38.3	22.1	4.04	193	22.9
Middlesbrough ...	98,369	35.0	21.0	2.99	173	21.4
NEWPORT (MON.) ...	72,880	31.3	15.8	1.30	125	17.2
Northampton ...	92,441	20.9	12.6	1.22	126	15.9
Oldham ...	140,225	24.3	18.0	2.10	150	20.5
Plymouth ...	116,000	25.6	16.8	1.44	135	18.8
Reading ...	77,674	25.7	13.4	1.54	121	14.2
Rhondda ...	124,988	37.5	19.1	2.83	200	20.0
Rochdale ...	86,390	21.8	16.7	1.25	133	19.1
St. Helens ...	89,843	36.2	17.1	2.13	134	20.7
Southampton ...	114,897	25.0	14.4	2.37	132	16.8
South Shields ...	109,360	32.1	16.1	1.84	146	19.6
Stockport ...	98,320	27.2	16.7	1.96	168	21.2
Stockton-on-Tees ...	52,425	30.3	17.8	2.49	150	18.1
Sunderland ...	152,761	34.4	18.6	2.24	142	20.9
Swansea ...	96,384	31.9	16.7	1.37	131	18.6
Tynemouth ...	53,595	33.2	19.3	1.45	153	19.0
West Bromwich ...	67,823	31.6	16.7	3.21	146	19.1
West Hartlepool ...	71,313	29.2	15.8	2.04	146	15.8
Wigan ...	86,581	33.8	18.6	3.14	164	22.6
Wolverhampton ...	99,456	28.7	15.0	2.26	137	19.3
Great Yarmouth ...	52,353	27.4	15.8	0.86	132	18.8
York ...	82,362	28.0	14.2	1.41	129	17.7
76 Large Towns ...	15,609,377	28.2	15.7	1.88	140	—
141 Smaller Towns ...	4,725,044	26.3	14.4	1.50	132	—

NEWPORT COMPARED WITH 40 OTHER TOWNS.

Birth Rate	...	...	...	Higher in 14, and Lower in 26.
Death Rate	...	...	...	Higher in 19, and Lower in 19.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	...	Higher in 30, and Lower in 10.
Infantile Death Rate	...	...	...	Higher in 32, and Lower in 8.
Average Death Rate for previous 10 years	...	...	...	Higher in 27, and Lower in 13.

WARD STATISTICS.

The death rates in the various wards during 1905, calculated upon the estimated populations, were as follows :—(the 1904 figures are given in brackets)—Crindau 18 (17·8); Caerau 9·76 (11·6); St. Woolos 13·8 (12·9); Tredegar 18·5 (16·5); Alexandra 17·7 (20·); Central 18·7 (16·3); St. Julians 13·7 (14·4); Maindee 17·2 (11·7); Victoria 15·5 (19·6); and Lliswerry 16·2 (15·8).

The Central Ward had the highest, and Caerau Ward the lowest death rate for the year.

In respect to special diseases, the death rates from *Tuberculosis* were highest in Crindau (1·9) and Tredegar (1·9), and lowest in St. Woolos (·7) Caerau (·78), and Maindee (·88).

In these calculations the deaths at Public Institutions are divided among the various Wards.

Respiratory Diseases.—Highest in Tredegar (3·5), Maindee (3·1), Crindau (3·1) and lowest in Caerau (1·2), Victoria (1·9) and Lliswerry (1·9).

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1905 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- resid'nts regist'd in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Resi- dents regist'd in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate *
		Number	Rate*	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	60,049	2136	35.45	343	160.58	1149	19.0	...	...	...	...	...
1896	61,306	2037	33	295	144.8	1026	16.6	137	18	...	1008	16.4
1897	62,563	2184	35.3	367	168.04	1095	17.4	148	16	...	1079	17.2
1898	63,820	2116	33	378	178.6	1177	18.36	143	13	...	1164	18.2
1899	65,077	2161	33	407	188.3	1185	18.1	157	11	...	1174	18.0
1900	66,334	2151	32.2	367	170.6	1254	18.8	136	2	...	1252	18.7
1901	67,604	2221	32.6	345	155.3	1164	17.1	187	8	...	1164	17.0
1902	68,862	2260	32.8	283	125.2	1104	15.9	175	14	18	1108	16.0
1903	70,217	2274	32.3	340	149	1126	15.7	150	14	16	1128	15.8
1904	71,543	2352	32.7	362	153.9	1132	15.7	172	19	20	1133	15.7
Averages for years 1895-1904	65,737	2189	33.2	348	159.4	1141	17.2	156	12	...	1134	17
1905	72,880	2274	31.0	287	126.2	1162	15.9	197	16	22	1168	16.0

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Total Population at all ages	...	...	...	67,604	} At Census of 1901.
Number of Inhabited houses	...	...	...	11,208	
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	5·9	
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water),					4,924.

1901 CENSUS STATISTICS FOR THE NEW WARDS AT NEWPORT, REVISED UP-TO-DATE, JUNE, 1905.

New Wards	Old Wards	Number of separate Families	No. of Houses Census, 1901				Number of Tenements of less than five rooms	No. of Persons, Census, 1901			New Houses Rated from 1st July, '04 to June 30, '05	Average per House	Estimated Population June, 1905
			Inhabited	In Occupation	Void	Building		Male	Female	Total			
Crindau ...	North & East ...	1574	1290	46	42	8	507	3985	3838	7823	50	6.06	8,346
Caerau ...	North ...	1652	1410	76	48	17	426	4122	4324	8446	43	5.99	8934
St. Woolos	North ...	1335	1201	51	54	15	242	3041	3936	6977	20	5.80	7045
Tredegar ...	South ...	1491	1019	21	31	...	598	3516	3427	6943	...	6.81	6823
Alexandra...	South & Central	1470	1013	11	30	13	775	3793	3701	7494	5	7.39	7700
Central ...	Central ...	1375	1099	247	96	23	523	3690	3474	7164	20	6.51	7233
St. Julian...	East ...	1445	1344	58	56	11	182	3312	3560	6872	59	5.11	7406
Maindee ...	East & Maindee	1313	1218	32	46	8	220	2981	3222	6203	23	5.09	6344
Victoria ...	Maindee	1333	1000	40	26	11	182	2641	2703	5344	101	5.34	6706
Lliswerry ...	Maindee	699	614	6	43	42	196	1719	1683	3402	159	5.54	5723
<i>Docks & River</i> Population	.....	13,487	11,208	588	472	148	3,851	32,800	33,868	66,668	480	...	72,260
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	...	...	620
										67,290			72,880

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths among infants under 12 months of age amounted to 287, equal to an infantile mortality of 126·2 per 1,000 births, compared with rates of 144·8, 168·0, 178·6, 188·3, 170·6, 155·3, 125·2, 149, and 153·9 during 1896-7-8-9, 1900-1-2-3 and 4 respectively.

33 of these were ascribed to Epidemic Diarrhœa, 15 to Gastric and Intestinal Catarrhs, 8 to Tuberculosis, 3 to Whooping Cough, 9 to Measles, 54 to Inflammatory Affections of the Respiratory Organs, 63 to Prematurity at Birth and Congenital Defects, 42 to Debility, etc., and 36 to Convulsions.

The Infantile Mortality in the several Wards during 1905 was as follows: Whole Town, 126·2 per 1,000 births; Central Ward, 157·9; Crindau, 153·8; St. Julian, 149·5; Alexandra, 146·1; St. Woolos, 138·2; Lliswerry, 115·5; Victoria, 109·3; Tredegar, 103; Maindee, 97·8; and Caerau, 86·9. The death rate among infants in the Central Ward was nearly double of that in the Caerau Ward during the year 1905.

The loss of lives among our Infant population is still excessive, this is largely due to ignorance and want of appreciation of the importance of domestic Hygiene on the part of mothers, which point to the necessity for the instruction of School girls in these matters. The future of the National Physique is largely in the hands of the girls attending our elementary schools at the present day. The question of training them in their future duties is therefore a national question, and should be treated as such and given preference in the School syllabus over many of the subjects which at present occupy the attention of the elder girl scholars.

The death rate among illegitimate children under 12 months of age per 1,000 of such births was 326·5, compared with 121·8 among children born in wedlock. The causes of deaths in these cases were as follows:—Wasting Diseases, 5; Premature Birth, 3; Convulsions, 2; Want of Breast Milk, 1; Cardiac Disease, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Convulsive Spasm of Larynx, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; and Phthisis, 1. Special visits are paid by the Health Visitor to these cases with the object of improving the above state of affairs.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 412 or 35·4 per cent. of the total deaths, compared with 42·7, 48·2, 45, 45, 41·3, 42·4, 44·8, and 42·5 during 1897-8-9, 1900-1-2-3 and 4. The deaths among the aged, namely, those 65 years old and upwards, numbered 242, compared with 152, 167, 184, 200, 196, 198, 172, 196, and 204, during 1896-7-8-9, 1900-1-2-3 and 4 respectively.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes :																	
Certified ...	58	15	14	6	93	35	17	15	23	11	10	12	11	18	11	11	267
Uncertified ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inquests ...	3	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	15
Common Infectious Dis's :																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	9
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Diarrhœal Diseases :																	
Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	6	2	1	4	2	3	...	1	31
Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	13
Wasting Diseases :																	
Premature Birth ...	38	2	5	...	45	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	51
Congenital Defects ...	5	1	...	...	6	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	7	6	3	2	18	7	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	42
Tuberculous Diseases :																	
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis :																	
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Other Tuberculous Dis's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	4
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	11	2	3	2	18	7	2	2	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	36
Bronchitis ...	...	...	3	...	3	6	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	22
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Pneumonia ...	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	...	5	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	30
Suffocation, overlaying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...	4	1	...	1	6	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	2	2	1	19
	65	15	14	7	101	39	17	15	23	14	10	13	11	20	11	12	286

Population, estimated to middle of 1905, 72,880

Births in the year—Legitimate, 2225 ; Illegitimate, 49.

Deaths from **all causes at all Ages**, 1168 (corrected for non-residents).

Arrangements have been made with the Registrar of Births for weekly returns of the births registered in town. The majority of the houses in which they have occurred are visited by the Health Visitor, Miss Willey, for the purpose of acquiring information, improving the hygienic condition of the homes, and in order to supply the mothers with printed and verbal instructions respecting the hygienic feeding of infants. Where the conditions are unfavourable "repeat" visits are made, and special efforts are directed towards improving matters.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 219, affording a death rate of 3·0 per 1,000 per annum. I have included in this number all the deaths from Tubercular Diseases, namely, Consumption, Consumption of the Bowels, Consumptive Inflammation of the Brain and of Joints, etc. These diseases are not generally classified under the heading of Infectious diseases, but inasmuch as they are *not* constitutional, but are definitely acquired by the individual by means of infection, they have been classified under the heading of Miasmatic Diseases. It will thus be seen that 19·1 per cent. of the deaths were due to diseases which must be considered as preventible. For purposes of comparison it is usual to take the deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, namely, Small Pox, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, (including Membranous Croup), Measles, Whooping Cough, Fever, (Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued), and Diarrhœa. These diseases accounted for 91 deaths (1896, 144 ; 1897, 144 ; 1898, 185 ; 1899, 214 ; 1900, 185 ; 1901, 141 ; 1902, 133 ; 1903, 129 ; and 1904, 122), or a death-rate of 1·23 per 1,000. Out of this number 6 were due to Whooping Cough (·08), 37 to Diarrhœa (·6), 11 to Diphtheria and Membranous Croup (·13), 2 to Scarlet Fever (·02), 4 to Typhoid Fever (·05), and 31 to Measles (·52). The death-rate from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases was the lowest on record.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES (Death Rate ·6).

37 deaths were ascribed to these diseases ; in addition there were 6 deaths from catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels.

The deaths from Diarrhœal Diseases during 1905 were far below the average. In my Annual Report for 1899 this disease was discussed somewhat fully. The climatic condition necessary for the production of a severe Epidemic of Diarrhœa, namely, excessive heat combined with sufficient moisture in the sub-soil for the growth of the specific germs of the

disease were missing during the months of August and September. To the absence of these conditions, I fear, and not to an awakening among mothers and others in charge of infants to the importance of Infant Hygiene, must be ascribed the low death-rate from Diarrhœa during 1905.

During the last nine years enquiries have been made respecting all the deaths from Epidemic Diarrhœa, 568 in number. The information obtained included, *inter alia*, the sanitary conditions of the house and its environment, history of previous cases, and, more especially, the diet. In my Annual Report for 1902 I gave an analysis of the information obtained for a period of 6 years.

WHOOPIING COUGH (Death Rate ·08).

6 deaths were referred to this disease, compared with 43, 10, 23, 29, 8, 41, 10, 37, and 26, during the previous 9 years.

In accordance with the arrangements which have been made with the School Board Attendance Officers to report immediately all cases of whooping cough coming to their knowledge, 144 cases of whooping cough were reported to me.

Action Taken.—The houses affected were visited by the Health Visitor, the parents were informed of the precautions to be taken, and children from affected houses, who had not had the disease, were prohibited from attending school.

The Heads of Schools were notified of the cases, and, as far as possible re-visits were made and disinfection by fumigation with Formalin and cleansing with disinfecting fluid was carried out upon the termination of the cases.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles was the only disease which assumed any epidemic proportions during the year. The School Attendance Officers reported the existence of 1302 cases during the year in houses connected with the Elementary Schools, whilst there were 31 deaths from the disease. 9 of these were among infants during 12 months of age, and the remainder were between 1 and 5 years of age. In my Annual Reports for 1903 and 1904 special attention was drawn to the subject of the disadvantages of school attendance of infants under 5 years of age, and to the necessity of systematic inspection of school children.

Since October, 1903, no new admissions of infants under 4 years of age have been allowed.

MEASLES (Death Rate .42).

The outbreak of Measles, which started in the Corporation Road District, in November, 1904, and which necessitated the closing of the Infants Department of the Corporation Road School, continued to spread from School to School during the first half of 1905. The course of the Epidemic will be seen by perusing the tables given below. During the winter months the Epidemic was of a mild type, as the number of deaths per cent. of cases *discovered* was only 1; but during the spring months the disease assumed a more severe type, for among the 595 cases discovered there were 21 deaths (3.5 per cent.) By the end of June the Epidemic had travelled to the extreme eastern limits of the Borough, where it died out according to the usual practice of Epidemic Measles.

The only school affected during the summer months was Lliswerry school, the Infant Department of which was closed from July 7th until the summer holidays.

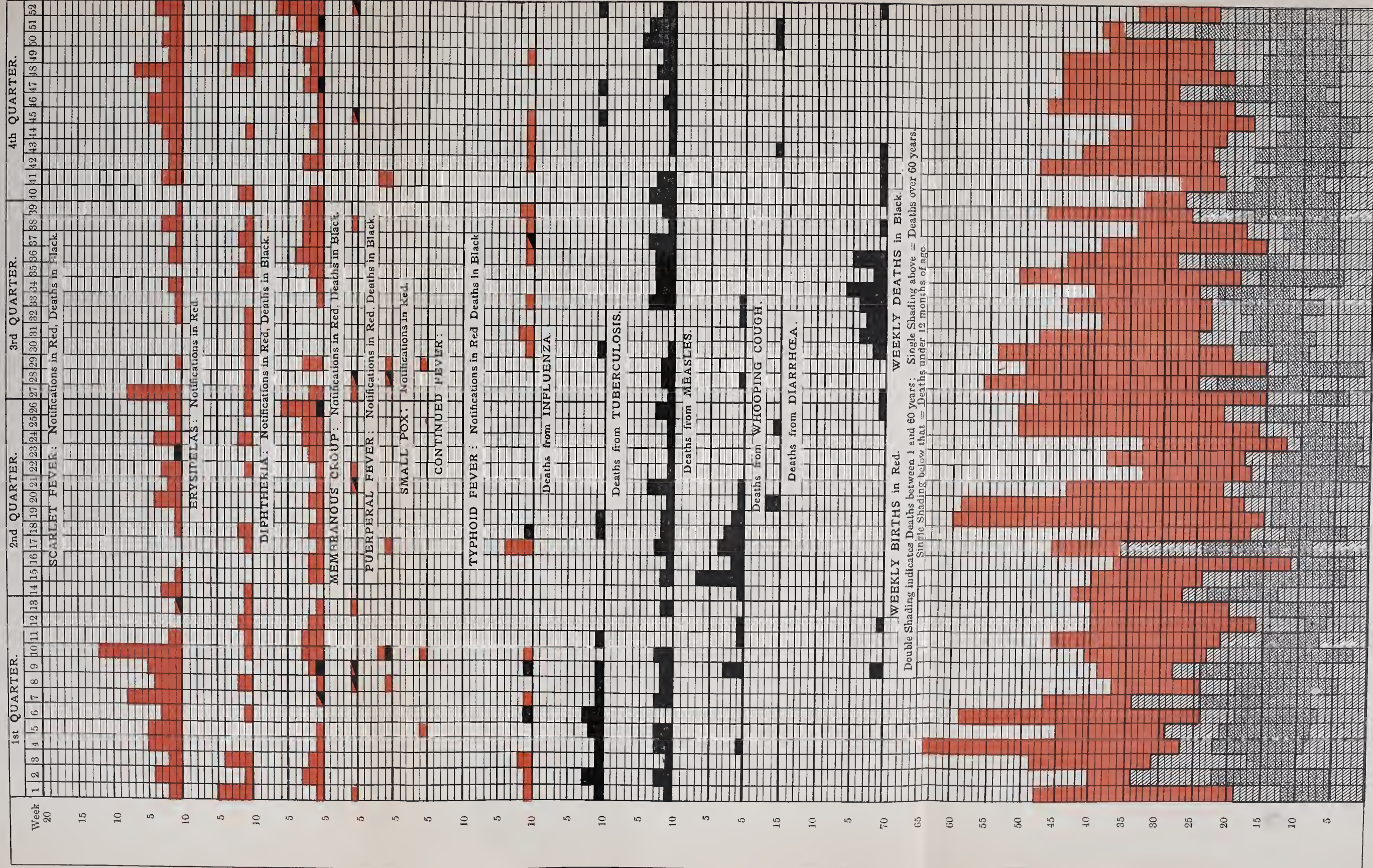
During the twelvemonths 1302 cases were discovered in 1093 houses; with 31 deaths (2.3 per cent. of discovered cases). The affected houses were visited by the Health Visitor, and printed and verbal instructions were given to parents for the care and control of the cases.

Nearly all the cases which occurred among school children were in the Infants' Department, in fact, during the first quarter only 6 out of a total of 513 attended higher departments.

MEASLES DURING FIRST QUARTER.

Schools.	Cases.			School.	
	Total	Number among School Children	Number among non-School Children	Date & Period of Closure	Percentage Attendance at time of Closure
St. Woolos ...	78	64	14	1st Mar., 3 w'ks	...
Bolt Street ...	69	53	16	14th „ „	71
Stow Hill ...	48	32	16	22nd „ „	75
Shaftesbury Street	62	54	8	29th „ „	75
St. Mary's ...	39	33	6	29th „ „	56
St. Michael's ...	19	14	5	29th „ „	75
Holy Cross ...	24	23	1	29th „ „	62
Clytha ...	35	32	3	...	...
Alexandra Road ...	14	11	3	...	...
Tredegar Wharf ...	50	41	9	...	...
Spring Gardens ...	10	7	3	...	...
Central ...	33	29	4	...	...
Church Road ...	10	10	...	...	...
Durham Road ...	2	...	2	...	...
Maindee ...	2	1	1	...	...
Eveswell ...	1	...	1	...	...
Corporation Road ...	12	3	9	...	...
Lliswerry ...	1	...	1	...	...
No Schools ...	4	...	4	...	...
Totals ...	513	407	106	...	...

Infectious Diseases Chart for the Year 1905.



MEASLES DURING SECOND QUARTER, 1905.

Schools	Cases			School	
	Total	Number among School Children	Number among non-School Children	Date & Period of Closure	Percentage Attendance at time of Closure
Shaftesbury Street	125	88	37	May 4, 14 days (2nd period)	77·1
Eveswell ...	104	75	29	May 30, 20 days	67
Alexandra Road ...	46	28	18	Ap. 12, 19 days	78
Crindau ...	42	15	27	...	...
Maindee ...	39	19	20	Ap. 12, 19 days	74·2
St. Joseph's ...	36	28	8	...	...
St. Michael's ...	37	16	21	...	...
Church Road ...	33	22	11	Ap. 12, 19 days	77
Durham Road ...	32	26	6	...	...
Spring Gardens ...	19	8	11	...	...
St. Mary's ...	17	6	11	...	...
Stow Hill ...	12	4	8	...	...
Bolt Street ...	11	1	10	...	...
Holy Cross ...	9	5	4	...	...
Lliswerry ...	9	7	2	...	...
Clytha ...	6*	2	4	Ap. 5, 26 days	55·7
Corporation Road ...	4	...	4	...	...
Tredegar Wharf ...	3	1	2	...	...
St. Woolos ...	3	2	1	...	...
Central ...	2	...	2	...	...
Private Schools ...	2	1	1	...	...
No Schools ...	4	...	4	...	...
Totals ...	595	354	241	...	...

Lliswerry Infants Department was closed from July 7th until the holidays.

* In addition to this number there were 35 cases reported to the Health Department, at the end of March.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS.

The number of notifications received under the requirements of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act was 328, namely, 107 in the first quarter, 62 in the second, 69 in the third, and 90 in the fourth, compared with 1,350 in 1892, 1,018 in 1893, 299 in 1894, 250 in 1895, 650 in 1896, 351 in 1897, 288 in 1898, 212 in 1899, 497 in 1900, 691 in 1901, 625 in 1902, 425 in 1903, and 426 in 1904.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born during the Years 1895-6, 1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05.

YEAR.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	In- susceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised.	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found.	In Abeyance.	Certificates of Exemption.	Percentage successfully Vaccinated.
July 1st, 1895, to June 30th, 1896.	2050	1615	14	—	204	66	24	123	8	—	87.3
July 1st, 1896, to June 30th, 1897.	1995	1614	13	—	223	27	25	73	20	—	91.08
July 1st, 1897, to June 30th, 1898.	2160	1598	28	—	249	69	4	100	97	15	83.6
July 1st, 1898, to June 30th, 1899.	2226	1545	26	1	269	94	10	93	103	78	79.
July 1st, 1899, to June 30th, 1900.	2103	1534	7	—	—	49	11	79	60	110	85.
July 1st, 1900, to June 30th, 1901.	2185	1627	6	1	269	23	16	99	32	113	85.
July 1st, 1901, to June 30th, 1902.	2213	1799	5	—	219	30	10	66	9	75	90.2
July 1st, 1902, to June 30th, 1903.	2345	1910	4	—	222	43	15	69	13	69	90.1
July 1st, 1903, to June 30th, 1904.	2281	1809	7	—	260	57	12	60	5	71	89.3
July 1st, 1904. to June 30th, 1905.	2365	1881	12	—	226	56	18	80	3	89	87.9

SMALL-POX (Nil.)

There were 3 cases reported during the year.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the unfortunate practice adopted by some Medical practitioners of performing "one mark" vaccination. The protection afforded by vaccination against Small-pox depends upon the area of scars produced. An operation which is done at all is worth doing efficiently.

On "paper" the vaccination returns kindly supplied to me by Mr. Floyd Lewis, the Vaccination Officer for the Borough, may be considered satisfactory, when compared with the returns from other towns; for 87·9 per cent. of the surviving infants were successfully vaccinated. Of late it has been my custom to keep a record of the condition as to vaccination of patients admitted into Allt-yr-yn Hospital. As a result I find that out of 53 vaccinated children under 12 years of age examined for vaccination results, 28·3 per cent. had only one scar, 26·4 per cent. had 2 scars, and 45·3 per cent. had 3 or more scars.

SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate ·02)

The total number of cases notified during the year was 136, compared with 258, 381, 371, 268, and 259 during the previous five years. The numbers notified during the four quarters were respectively 53, 21, 20, and 42. The deaths numbered 2, *i.e.*, 1·4 per cent. of the cases. The disease was of a milder type than that which prevailed during 1904.

Localities Affected.—From the Table on page 25, it will be seen that Victoria, Crindau, and the Central Wards contributed the most cases. Crindau and Victoria Wards contributed 36 per cent. of the cases notified.

440 visits were paid to houses in affected areas in order to discover suspected sources of infection; several unrecognised cases were thus found and isolated, and 184 suspicious cases were kept under observation.

DIPHTHERIA—Including Membranous Croup (Death Rate ·13).

99 cases of Diphtheria and 11 of Membranous Croup were notified during the year, with 11 deaths, 7 of which were due to the latter. The disease has been of a milder type during the last three years. It varies considerably in severity from time to time, as will be seen from the following table. The fact that Antitoxin has been administered at a much earlier stage of the disease during the last two or three years must not be lost sight of as a factor in lowering the fatality of the disease. Many of the cases were of a doubtful nature, and the bacillus of the disease was not found in them even after repeated examinations.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP STATISTICS.

Year	DIPHTHERIA			MEMBRANOUS CROUP		
	Cases	Deaths	Fatality Per Cent.	Cases	Deaths	Fatality Per Cent.
1892	20	6	33.3	1	1	100.
1893	47	22	46.8	11	6	54.5
1894	27	7	25.9	10	7	70.
1895	16	6	37.5	12	12	100.
1896	44	14	31.8	7	3	43.
1897	25	5	20.0	6	2	33.3
1898	112	26	23.2	18	12	66.6
1899	28	9	32.1	5	3	60.
1900	114	9	7.8	6	3	50.
1901	167	17	10.2	14	10	71.4
1902	140	7	5.0	5	2	40.
1903	66	0	0.	12	9	75.
1904	80	3	3.7	12	5	42.
1905	99	4	4.0	11	7	63.6

Out of the total of 99 cases of Diphtheria, 21 occurred in the first quarter, 26 in the second, 22 in the third, and 30 in the fourth quarter.

The disease was most prevalent on the East side of the River, particularly in the Victoria and Maindee Wards, which contributed 16 and 15 cases respectively.

In dealing with individual cases, in addition to the routine work, a careful search was made for mild and unrecognised cases among friends or in the neighbourhood of cases. In several instances, on my recommendation, the medical attendants injected contacts with small doses of Antitoxin. This method confers nearly complete immunity against the disease for a period of about three weeks, and is of great service in preventing the spread of the disease, especially in cases where patients are nursed at home.

SUPPLY OF ANTITOXIN.

For the last eight years a supply of Antitoxin has always been kept at the Town Hall; medical practitioners can thus obtain a fresh supply when required. As Antitoxin loses its potency by keeping, this method is therefore far preferable to the keeping of small quantities in stock, sometimes for long periods, by medical practitioners. Besides, it is of the utmost importance that the remedy should be administered at the

earliest possible stage of the disease, as the chances of recovery are thereby enormously increased. The later the period of the administration of the remedy the greater is the quantity required. Cases which had had injections of Antitoxin previous to admission to Hospital did better and required less Antitoxin than those which had their first dose subsequent to admission, generally on the third or fourth day of the disease. 50 bottles of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men in town. This subject was discussed more fully in the 1904 report, under Membranous Croup and Hospital Treatment.

TYPHOID FEVER (Death Rate ·05).

24 cases of Typhoid or Enteric Fever were notified during the year, 4 of which proved fatal (16·6 per cent.). 6 of these occurred during the first quarter, 4 during the second, 9 during the third, and 5 during the fourth. 8 of the cases were introduced by vessels visiting the Port from abroad; 7 of these were referred to in the Port Sanitary Annual Report. There was nothing in the nature of an outbreak due to a common cause. Any insanitary conditions existing on premises affected were dealt with without delay. Of the remaining cases 4 were imported from other districts. Thus only 12 cases arose in the town itself—the lowest number on record.

PUERPERAL FEVER (Death Rate ·04).

There were 8 cases and 3 deaths during the year. The usual precautionary measures were taken.

ERYSIPELAS (Death Rate Nil).

47 cases were notified, none of which proved fatal, compared with 4, 4, 3, 2, 2, 3, 5, 0, and 0 deaths during the previous nine years.

PLAGUE AND YELLOW FEVER.

These are notifiable diseases now, but no cases occurred during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND REGISTERED PREMISES.

13 cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred in registered premises. 3 of the cases occurred in connection with tailoring and dressmaking establishments. Every precaution was taken in these cases to prevent the premises and their contents from becoming *foci* for spreading the disease.

5 deaths from Phthisis and 2 cases occurred at such premises, namely, 2 at milkshops, 1 at a dairy, 1 at a watchmaker's, and 3 at "wearing apparel" workshops.

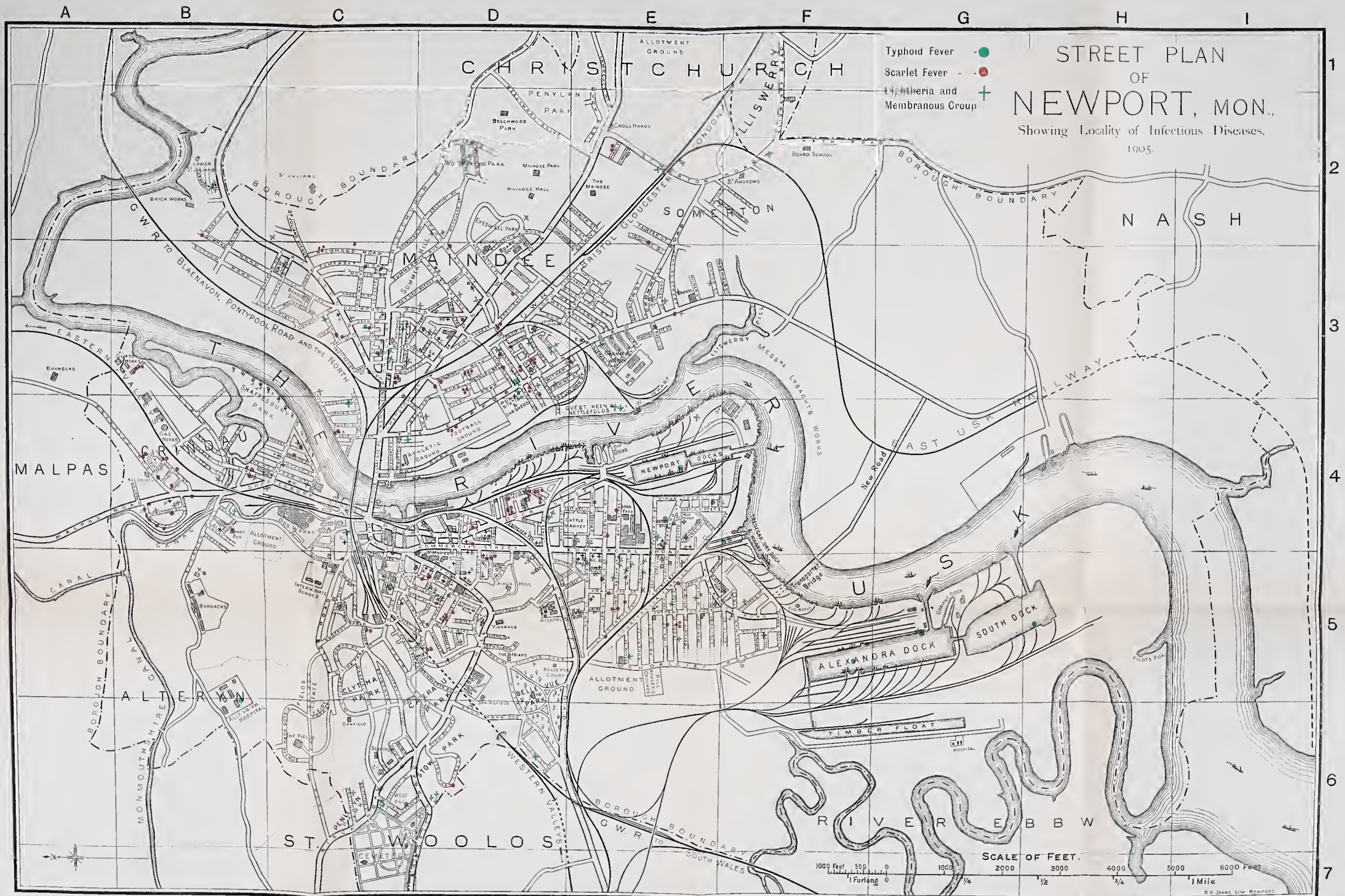
INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND REGISTERED PREMISES.

Class of Premises.	Number of Cases.							TOTAL	
	Measles.	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Phthisis			
						Cases	Deaths		
<i>Workshops and Workplaces :—</i>									
Boot Repairing	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Botanical Breweries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpentry ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Cycle Building and Repairing	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking	3	...	...	*2	...	...	2	7
Fish Frying	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Hair Dressing ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Laundries (Hand) ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Picture Framing ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sewing (Plain)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Signwriting	1	...	*1	...	...	...	...	2
Tailoring	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Do. (Outworkers)	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Upholstering	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Watchmaking	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Totals for Workshops	31	1	4	6	...	1	3	46	
Dairies ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Milkshops	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	6
Totals	33	1	5	7	1	2	5	54	
Midwives	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	6

* 1 of the Scarlet Fever Cases was nursed at home.

* 1 „ Diphtheria „ „ „

THE MAP IS RULED IN HALF-MILE SQUARES FROM WESTGATE HOTEL.



ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS, 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						At all Ages.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.									NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL * FROM EACH WARD.											
	At Ages—Years.							Crindau.	Caerau (H 1.)	St. Woolos (W.)	Tredegar.	Alexandra(H 2)	Central.	St. Julians	Maindee.	Victoria.	Llswerry.	Crindau.	Caerau (H 1.)	St. Woolos (W.)	Tredegar.	Alexandra(H 2)	Central.	St. Julians.	Maindee.	Victoria.	Llswerry.	
	Un-der 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & up- w'ds																						
Small Pox—	2	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females
Cholera
Diphtheria—	...	21	15	5	6	...	99	12	4	9	12	5	5	9	15	16	12	11	3	4	10	4	4	5	11	14	6	
Males	21	17	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup—
Males	6	3	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas—
Males	3	...	18	2	47	8	7	1	5	14	4	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ...	1	1	1	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever—
Males ...	2	24	27	5	1	...	136	23	12	16	7	7	19	13	7	26	6	21	8	13	5	6	17	10	6	26	5	
Females ...	1	25	42	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever—
Enteric Fever—
Males	2	5	9	...	24	...	1	7	1	9	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	5	1	8	2	2	...	...	...	...
Females	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever—
Males
Females
Continued Fever—
Males
Females
Puerperal Fever	8	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague
TOTALS...	6	101	112	33	74	2	328	44	29	35	29	37	30	27	27	47	23	32	13	23	17	18	23	17	19	40	13	

H—Isolation Hospitals. W—Workhouse.

* In addition to the figures given in the table the following cases were admitted into Hospital:—1 Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, and 1 observation case; and 1 case of Typhoid Fever, 1 of Scarlet Fever, and one of Diphtheria—from outside the Borough.

TABLE SHOWING LOCALITY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, AND DEATHS
FROM NON-NOTIFIABLE ONES.

STREET.	NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
Adeline Street, Nos. 15	1	..	..	..	..	1
Agincourt Street : Gipsies' Encampment, 17	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Albany Street, 3, 8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Albert Avenue, 19, 33, 84	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Albion Street, 26	1	1
Alfred Street, 5, 6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Allt-yr-yn Hospital	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Alma Street, 101, 109, 113	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Aragon Street, Gas Yard House	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Archibald Street, 2	1	..	1	2
Argyle Street, 4, 15	1	..	..	1	..	2
Arthur Street, 20, 25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Bailey Street, Nos. 20, 44	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Baldwin Street, 14, 49, 88	2	1	3
Baneswell Road, 11	1	..	..	..	..	1
Barnard Street, 15	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Barracks, The	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Barthropp Street, 8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Bassalleg Road, Stelvio	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bath Street, 9, 17	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Beresford Road, 5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bishton Street, 19, 32, 42, 61, 71	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	5
Blewitt Street, 32	1	..	..	..	1
Bolt Street, 24, 29, 31	1	2	..	1	..	..	4
Bond Street, 9	2	..	2
Bream Place, 3, 8, 14	1	1	..	..	1	3
Brickyard Row, 1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bristol Street, 46, 50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Broad Street, 6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brynglas Road, 56	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bryngwyn Road, 36	1	1
Careau Road, Nos. 47	1	1
Caerleon Road, 57, 94, 224, 401	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Canon Street, 28, 34	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Capel Crescent, 46	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Capel Street, 1, 23, 30, 33, 52	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5
Carlisle Street, 10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caroline Street, 18, 26	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Castle Street, 19	1	..	1
Cedar Road, 21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Charlotte Street, 15	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Chepstow Road, 39, 76, 125, 145, 177	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5
Church Road, 63, 70	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

STREET.	NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
Church Street, Nos. 22	1	..	..	..	1
Clarence Street, 3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clyffard Crescent, 9	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clytha Park, Caederwen	1	1
Coldra Road, 23, 42	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Commercial Road, 86, 122	1	1	2
Commercial Street, 45, 126	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Constance Street, 17, 29	1	1	2
Coomassie Street, 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Corelli Street, 3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Corporation Road, 52, 60, 68, 166, 175, 281, 408, 464, 468	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	11
County Hospital	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	7
Courtybella Street, 15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Courtybella Terrace, 9, 19, 24, 26	1	1	..	..	2	..	4
Crindau Road, Crindau House, 4	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
Daniel Street, Nos. 8	1	1
David Street, 21, 23	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Docks, Alexandra : s.s. "Peter Benoit," s.s. "Roumania," s.s. "En- gineer Ardhoff," "Adra "	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Docks, Old : Schnr. "Hermich Emma "	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ South : s.s. "Uranius "	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Tredegar Dry : s.s. "Mora "	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dock Parade, 2	1	1
Dock Street, 37, 51	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Dolphin Street, 35, 84	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Dos Road, 15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Downing Street, 8, 12, 13, 42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4
Duckpool Road, 32, 136	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Durham Road, 203	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
East Street, Nos. 3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
East Usk Road, 18	1	1
Eton Road, 21, 27, 36, 43	1	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	9
Eveswell Park, "Elstow "	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Exeter Street, 1	1	1
Faulkner Road, Nos. 1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fearing Street, 6, 13, 22, 34	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Fields Road, "Winsford "	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fields Park Road, "Glanmor "	1	..	..	..	..	1
Frederick Street, 12, 18	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Gaskell Street, Nos. 9	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
George Street, 51, 65	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gibbs Road, 41	1	1
Glass Works Cottages, 12, 15, 21, 22	4	..	..	..	..	1	5
Glebe Street, 26, 38, 39	1	..	..	2	..	3

STREET.	NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
Goodrich Crescent, Nos. 29, 53, 67, 75, 121	4	..	1	..	..	..	5
Gordon Street, 17, 34, 37	1	..	1	1	3
Graham Street, 42	1	..	1
Granville Square, 7, 18	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Granville Street, 2, 12, 20	6	..	..	..	..	1	7
Halstead Street, Nos. 9, 47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Harrow Road, 43	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Henry Street, 25, 36, 46, 50, 73	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	6
Hereford Street, 21, 23	1	..	1	..	2
Hewertson Street, 1, 20, 54, 92	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4
High Street, 38	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hopefield, 3, 13, 14..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Hoskins Street, 29, 59, 65	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Ifton Street, Nos. 8, 21	1	..	1	1	3
Ivor Street, 3b, 5	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Jeddo Street, Nos. 61, 63, 77, 99	2	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	8
Jenkins Street, 8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jones Street, 43, 47	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
Keene Street, No. 5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lennard Street, Nos. 16, 48	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
Lewis Street, 22, 51, 110	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Lilleshall Street, 1, 22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Lime Street, 54, 58, 77	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	5
Liscombe Street, 28..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Llanarth Street, 28	1	..	..	..	1
Llanwern Street, 26, 58	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lliswerry Road	1	..	1
Locke Street, 6	1	1
London Street, 20, 32	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lucas Street, 21	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lyne Road, 12, 14, 42	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Magor Street, Nos. 21, 25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Maindee Parade, 37	1	..	1
Malpas Road, 34, 105	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Manchester Street, 24, 38, 63	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Manley Road, 8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mansel Street, 9	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Marion Street, 12, 15, 22, 29, 48, 80	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	6
Marlborough Road, 4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mill Street, 8, 30	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Milman Street, 5, 7	2	2
Morris Street, 6, 9, 12, 13, 21	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	5
Mountjoy Place, 11	1	..	..	..	1
Mountjoy Street, 11	1	..	..	..	..	1

STREET.	NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
North Street, Nos. 10, 47, 53	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Oak Street, Nos. 10	1	1
Oakley Street, 16, 20, 50	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Orchard Street, 8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oxford Street, 17	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Penllyn Avenue, Nos. 8, 30, 34	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Portland Street, 1, 6, 14	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	5
Pottery Terrace, 23	1	..	..	..	..	1
Preston Avenue, 46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Price Street, 3	1	..	1
Prospect Street, 3, 6	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Pugsley Street, 19, 20, 28	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	4
Queens Hill, Nos. 2, 34	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Raglan Street, Nos. 4, 11, 30, 42, 57, 62, 70, 86, 92, 96	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	10
Redland Street, 52, 104	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Richmond Road, Grosmont, Highfield, 37	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
Risca Road, 33, 77, 80	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Riverside, East Usk Villa, 1, 36	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Robert Street, 31	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rodney Road, 3	1	..	1
Rugby Road, 10	1	1
Rutland Place, 8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Julian Street, Nos. 13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
St. Mary Street, 6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Michael Street, 25	1	1	..	..	..	2
St. Woolos Road, 19, 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Shaftesbury Street, 29, 53, 99, 102, 137, 157, 202	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	7
Slade Street, 4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Somerset Road, "Aberedw," "Victoria House"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Somerton Road, "Libeneth Cottage," 5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
South Market Street, 43	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Station Street, 20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stow Park Avenue, 18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stow Park Circus, 21	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thomas Street, Nos. 9	1	..	1
Trinity Place, 11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Upton Road, Nos. 22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Usk Street, 18, 38	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Victoria Avenue, Nos. 14, 25, 63, 80, 87	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6

STREET.	NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
Victoria Crescent, Nos. 4, 14, 15, 17	2	2	..	..	..	4
Victoria Square, 11	1	..	..	..	1	2
Vivian Road, 17, 20, 21, 34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Walford Street, Nos. 8, 28, 31	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Walsall Street, 7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
West Street, 5, Beaufort Terrace	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
West Market Street, 6	1	..	..	..	..	1
West Park Road, 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wharf Road, 1, 25, 31, 94	5	..	..	..	..	1	6
Wharves, Russells No. 1, Victoria	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Wheeler Street, 25	1	..	..	..	..	1
William Street, 10, 14, 68, 73, 76	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5
Wilson Street, 2, 4, 16	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4
Witham Street, 20, 38	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Woodland Road, 18, 19, 47, 61	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
The Workhouse	1	..	..	..	13	14
York Place, No. 50	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals ..	3	8	99	11	24	..	136	47	30	6	37	69	470

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.—217 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year 1905. 3 of these were from outside the Borough, and one was an observation case. 9 deaths occurred, equal to a fatality of 4·1 per cent. of the total number of cases treated.

SCARLET FEVER.—Of the 136 cases notified within the Borough 117 were admitted into Hospital, including 2 from the Barracks Hospital and 2 from the County Hospital; a percentage of 86·0 removals. Besides this number 1 case was admitted from outside the Borough, namely, from Malpas, making a total of 118 cases, of whom 2 died, equal to a death rate of 1·6 per cent. The average age of patients was 7·4 years, and the average stay in Hospital 47·8 days.

TYPHOID FEVER.—19 of the 24 cases notified (79·1 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, including 7 from vessels lying in the Docks and

3 from the County Hospital. In addition, 1 case from Machen was admitted, making 20 in all. 4 cases ended fatally (Pneumonia was the cause of death in one case, not Typhoid Fever), a death rate of 15·7 per cent. The average age of the patients was 29·3 years, and their average stay in Hospital 47·1 days.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—Of the 110 cases notified 76 were treated in Hospital, including 1 case from the Barracks. 4 of the 11 cases of Membranous Croup, and 72 of the 99 cases of Diphtheria notified were removed, affording a respective percentage of removals of 36·3 and 76·7. One case was also admitted from outside the Borough, namely, from Marshfield, and one suspicious case of Diphtheria from a gipsy's encampment in the town for observation. Only 2 deaths occurred—both from Diphtheria—the fatality being thus only 2·5 per cent. of the cases. 10·7 years was the average age of the patients, and 33·0 days the average stay in Hospital. Injections of Antitoxin were given in all cases.

The 1904 Report contained special references to the advantages of Hospital treatment of Membranous Croup. The 4 cases admitted during 1905 recovered, although by no means mild in type, for 2 required the operation of Tracheotomy for the prevention of death by suffocation.

The following suggestions were then made for reducing the fatality of Membranous Croup :—

- (a.) The seeking of medical assistance on the first appearance of croupy symptoms in a young child.
- (b.) The injection of Antitoxin *immediately* the disease is *suspected* by the medical attendant. (This is obtainable at the Town Hall.)
- (c.) The prompt notification of the disease by messenger, telephone or otherwise, in order to secure—
- (d.) Early removal to Hospital.

1 case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was admitted from Slipway Cottages, on the 22nd April. The patient died the following day.

Of the 217 cases treated in Hospital only 1 was attended by his own doctor. All the others being treated by the Medical Superintendent.

MENDALGIEF HOSPITAL.—3 cases of Small Pox were admitted from the town during the year, namely, Jan. 30th, male, age 50 years ; March 9th, male, age 37 years ; July 22nd, female, age 8 years. The 3 cases were discrete in character, and all recovered. Each of the cases was imported into town by sea or land. There were no secondary cases.

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, 1896 TO 1905.

Year.	Total of Notified Cases Remov'd to Hospital.	SCARLET FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.			
		Notifica-tions.	Percent-age of removals	Notifica-tions.	Percent-age of removals	Notifica-tions.	Percent-age of removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases.	Fatality % of Home Nursed cases.
1896	132 (6 m'ths)	450	24.2	51	29.4	43	18.1	..	..
1897	191	192	73.4	57	63.1	25	12.0	66.6 (3 cases)	22.7
1898	149	71	71.8	38	67.5	112	57.1	12.5	54.1
1899	132	46	69.5	73	89.0	33	78.7	26.9	100.
1900	265	258	61.1	53	73.5	*120	58.0	3.0	14.5
1901	345	382	57.3	75	85.3	*181	34.2	5.0	13.0
1902	304	371	56.8	44	65.9	*145	43.4	3.2	5.1
1903	261	268	76.4	33	66.6	* 78	44.7	2.4 1 death from outside Borough	18.6
1904	288	259	84.1	21	71.4	* 92	59.7	1.7	19.4
1905	212	136	86.0	24	79.1	*110	69.0	2.5	26.4

* Including Membranous Croup.

The cost of feeding the staff and patients per head per week varies according to the relative proportions of the number of the staff and patients ; the amount being higher when the patients are few, as a large number of patients are on low diet for a considerable period of their stay in Hospital. The larger the number of patients admitted during the year the smaller is the cost per head.

The cost per head during previous years was as follows :—1898, 6/1½ ; (1899 and 1900 were not calculated) ; 1901–2, 4/6 ; 1902–3, 4/9 ; 1903–4, 4/0½ ; 1904–5, 4/1½ ; during 1905–6 it amounted to 4/9.

The Matron deserves every credit for the careful supervision she has exercised over the expenditure, and for the manner in which the general administration of the Hospital has been carried out.

JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

* 1 Observation case.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE FOR EACH YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, FROM OPENING TO 1906.

ITEM.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	8 months— £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groceries	120 7 1	189 4 3	183 0 5	170 7 9	237 8 5	294 16 4	282 2 6	277 5 1	304 14 2	301 16 3
Meat and Fish	127 8 5	213 17 0	187 18 6	197 6 8	210 7 5	185 9 4	174 10 7	174 7 11	163 16 7	173 15 0
Vegetables and Fruit	15 18 2	17 10 5	18 6 3	20 11 6	24 17 0	18 9 7	20 0 11	23 15 5	28 15 4	20 3 8
Milk and Eggs	94 19 4	139 1 2	107 8 10	110 19 11	165 6 1	181 17 5	144 11 11	128 18 3	143 19 7	121 13 11
Wines, Spirits and Minerals	13 0 9	34 19 6	12 0 9	16 0 0	17 17 3	25 2 0	24 2 10	17 1 0	12 15 9	11 2 7
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc.	55 10 4	76 7 5	58 16 3	64 13 1	104 6 4	89 6 4	99 0 9	106 17 3	114 3 8	73 0 11
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc.	28 5 11	16 7 10	17 5 6	16 19 9	19 0 10	19 17 8	44 4 10	53 15 4	47 6 8	48 10 5
Ironmongery	—	41 5 10	21 0 9	33 3 3	28 15 1	49 18 10	19 18 2	46 16 0	21 5 4	45 17 0
Crockery	—	5 18 10	3 13 2	2 14 9	7 3 7	13 11 3	10 5 3	10 17 3	6 14 1	—
Drapery and Uniforms	19 10 4	31 0 7	16 17 2	27 7 1	62 9 8	64 16 4	45 11 1	46 0 7	46 13 0	61 15 1
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc.	—	22 14 6	8 2 8	9 8 2	53 7 4	67 9 5	1 1 6	24 6 10	24 15 9	3 16 10
Printing and Stationery	10 15 8	7 9 0	9 8 8	5 0 3	10 5 8	9 11 4	17 5 3	9 9 11	12 19 2	7 16 6
Baskets and Brushes	—	3 12 6	—	0 12 0	1 8 6	2 9 6	—	10 5 4	7 2 11	—
Repairs, Fittings, etc.	49 4 8	154 6 4	52 4 4	167 18 7	159 5 9	61 0 10	168 5 0	211 3 9	118 0 4	180 10 4
Ground Expenses	21 2 0	16 19 8	7 11 0	16 16 5	5 6 2	14 4 2	15 5 6	26 3 2	65 10 3	10 15 6
Horse Hire—Hauling	50 0 0	0 18 9	3 6 3	4 17 2	2 2 0	0 8 9	1 18 6	3 7 0	11 5 10	8 16 7
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping	71 7 8	137 9 10	150 10 0	150 2 4	255 4 6	250 8 0	231 11 6	227 12 7	256 13 4	201 6 10
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 9 4	158 1 4	126 18 2	115 1 9
Gas	65 13 2	123 0 4	104 7 9	104 11 9	132 7 7	138 6 0	131 3 11	56 10 3	34 10 5	48 0 1
Rates and Insurance (including Water)	29 9 6	35 1 1	36 13 1	34 13 9	44 16 7	32 13 1	37 18 4	41 12 9	51 1 0	46 4 10
Telephone Charges	—	24 19 6	11 10 0	11 10 0	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 8 4	11 1 9	16 13 3
Sundries	7 13 6	3 1 0	2 3 2	7 16 11	7 13 6	4 1 0	1 10 0	6 10 0	0 17 6	3 18 9
Matron's Disbursements	9 6 5	7 8 7	5 15 4	9 0 2	22 0 9	25 6 6	25 15 11	22 10 3	14 14 6	13 4 6
Salaries (Matron and Nurses	222 6 4	315 4 5	348 14 4	329 11 7	356 9 4	338 4 9	364 13 6	377 0 4	420 19 10	416 7 0
Domestic and Grounds	113 19 4	198 8 4	244 15 8	258 13 5	332 4 9	372 2 1	347 4 7	392 11 8	351 19 10	357 19 10
Interest and Sinking Fund	598 6 0	770 4 2	752 11 1	752 11 9	745 10 2	729 13 7	739 4 9	739 2 4	751 13 8	1208 10 2
TOTALS	724 4 7	2586 10 10	2364 0 11	2523 2 0	3015 19 3	2999 9 1	2975 1 5	3202 12 8	3150 8 5*	3568 17 7
RECEIPTS	43 5 0	85 0 5	73 19 9	87 12 1	121 13 10	123 19 11	94 4 8	82 3 11	100 16 0	130 9 0
No. of Patients treated	187	213	111	136	309	337	278	316	280	225

† (includes Ambulance)

* In addition £51 14s 8d. was spent in excess of sanction under Capital Account.

The Table facing Page 32 contains a summary of the Hospital Expenses during the last 10 years.

FEMALE HEALTH VISITOR.

Miss Willey was appointed to this post, and started duty in December, 1902. The duties include the visiting of homes of consumptives periodically for the purpose of giving advice *re* the precautions necessary against the spread of disease, &c., and reporting as to the sanitary conditions of the same.

Visiting houses where deaths from consumption have occurred for the purpose of arranging for the process of disinfection.

Visiting houses infected by measles, whooping cough, &c.

Making house-to-house visits in certain districts.

Supplying information on the proper diet and care of infants in districts where Diarrhœa is prevalent.

Visiting workshops and workplaces where women are employed under the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act.

Reporting generally upon any insanitary conditions discovered during the course of such visits.

Visiting "selected" houses where births have been registered for the purpose of giving verbal and written instructions on Infant Hygiene.

The total number of visits made by Miss Willey during 1905 was 4,982, made up chiefly as follows :—

954 to Registered Houses *e.g.*, Sublet Houses 48, workshops and work places where women are employed 869, Alms Houses 37.

1,439 to houses *re* births.

1,721 visits and 464 re-visits to houses reported or suspected to contain cases of infectious diseases including phthisis, namely, respecting whooping cough 103, measles 1,187, chicken pox 167, diarrhœa 50, puerperal fever 22, phthisis 172, scarlet fever 51, and suspected cases 433.

TUBERCULOSIS (DEATH RATE 1·38).

101 deaths were ascribed to Tubercular affections of various kinds. 68 of these were due to Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs (death rate ·93), whilst 33 were due to Consumption of the Brain, Bowels, and Bones (·45). These diseases belong to the Zymotic class and are preventible. My report for 1901 contained a chart showing the steady decline in the death rate from Phthisis which has taken place since 1871. The following is a summary of the Phthisis Statistics for Newport for the last 44 years.

Average Death Rate from Phthisis for the Years			Rates per 1,000 Inhabitants per Annum.	
1862 to 1869	2·5
1870 — 1879	2·5
1880 — 1889	1·7
1890 — 1899	1·3
1900 — 1904	1·06
1905	·93

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS :

NOTIFICATIONS—21, including 1 after death and 1 removal.

Of the 19 cases notified during the year, 8 died (one away), whilst 8 were alive at the end of the year. 2 had “Gone and left no address” and 1 had left the town. Nearly all the cases were notified when the disease was well advanced.

Since 1903, 55 cases have been reported; of these 13 were alive on December 31st, 1905; two of whom were said to have recovered. In addition 2 had gone and left no address and 2 had left the town, so possibly 17 of the 55 cases reported were alive on December 31st, 1905.

Among the 68 deaths which occurred during the year were 12 that had been notified—2 in 1903, 3 in 1904 and 7 in 1905.

64 Phthisical houses were disinfected during the year. In 17 instances occupiers would not avail themselves of the offer of free disinfection of rooms and infected bedding, etc., on the plea generally that they had done it “efficiently” themselves, *i.e.*, in 6 instances where cases existed and after 11 deaths. Almost without exception the refusals occurred among the poor and illiterate inhabitants.

Reference has been made elsewhere to the action taken in reference to cases of Phthisis. Unfortunately only a low percentage of the cases are notified, and many of these only come to our knowledge during the last stages of the disease.

Voluntary notification of Phthisis has therefore not been successful in supplying the Sanitary Authority with information as to the existence of the majority of cases of this infectious disease, probably because the patients derive no apparent benefits under the scheme. In my report for 1904 I advised the use of one of the Isolation Blocks at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, which has been empty for nearly two years, for cases of Phthisis. If this suggestion were carried out undoubtedly voluntary notification of Phthisis would become far more popular, as is the case at Brighton, etc. This matter is now under the consideration of your Committee.

The question of improving the milk supply was the subject of a Special Report in 1905. The Corporation Bill now before Parliament contains clauses dealing with this subject.

MORTALITY FROM OTHER DISEASES.

INFLUENZA (Death Rate,=.24).—Eighteen deaths were referred to this disease.

CANCER caused 49 deaths (Death Rate,=.67), compared with 38, 38, 41, 56, 40, 55, 46, 59, and 50 during the previous nine years.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—There were 210 deaths, compared with 200, 173, 220, 205, 248, 213, 171, 190, and 180 during the previous nine years.

The Violent Deaths amounted to 51, including 2 homicides and 3 suicides.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the year, and Medical Practitioners are showing an increased appreciation of the assistance to be obtained from Bacteriological examinations in making a diagnosis in doubtful cases. I examined 323 specimens in all. 97 of these were for medical men in the town. The following is a summary of the work done :—

Swabs from throats for the diagnosis of Diphtheria	44	...	Positive	8	...	Negative	36
Specimens of Blood in suspected cases of Typhoid Fever	14	...	do.	2	...	do.	12
Sputa for examination for Tubercle Bacilli	36	...	do.	9	...	do.	27
Blood of horse for Anthrax	1	...	do.	1	...	do.	0
Puerperal Fever	2			—			—

226 specimens were examined in connection with Allt-yr-yn Hospital. In the first instance to confirm the diagnosis, and afterwards to ascertain whether Diphtheria Patients were fit to be discharged from Hospital.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS ADMINISTRATION.

150 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year ; eight out of the 110 samples of milk (7.4 per cent.), and eleven out of 25 samples of butter were found to be adulterated.

This latter circumstance requires some explanation. 10 out of the 11 adulterated Butter samples were from the same consignment. 8 of the offenders were small shop keepers who had been taken in by the plausibility of an itinerant vendor who had a " Somerset " dialect and who offered best Somerset butter at a tempting price. The article was margarine pure and simple. 7 of these small shop keepers were fined, whilst the tempter fled to pastures new immediately samples were purchased from him, and in spite of numerous inquiries among the Police Authorities in various towns he was never traced.

The results of the prosecutions are given below. The fines amounted to £28, or an average of £2 per conviction.

The average quality of the milk samples taken during 1905 was not equal to that of the milk sampled during 1904, although well above the average for the last ten years. Unfortunately, the standard for milk in this country is so much lower than the average quality of the milk supplied by cows that it allows vendors in most cases to both dilute the milk and abstract cream to a considerable extent without being liable to prosecution. One large milk vendor in town has confessed that as long as there is a fixed standard for milk, he considers himself justified in supplying the public with milk only just above the standard required by the law. The samples of " Genuine " milk taken at the Railway Station have certainly been of a better quality than those generally sold to the public.

The Public Analyst, Mr. Hughes, has kindly supplied me with summaries of the analysis of milk samples for the last ten years. Adulterated samples are not included. It must be borne in mind that the attention of the Foods and Drugs Inspectors is largely confined to those concerning whose milk complaints have been received or suspicions exist.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOODS.

" Five samples of milk out of a total of 110 samples contained boric preservatives equivalent to .0096, 0.010, 0.018, 0.022 and 0.028 per cent. respectively of Boric Acid."

“Nineteen samples of butter out of a total of 25 samples contained Boric preservatives equivalent to Boric Acid ranging from .06 to .45 per cent., and two samples of Margarine contained equivalent to .04 and .09 per cent. of Boric Acid respectively.”

All the vendors in the cases of borated-milk were cautioned under the instructions of the Sanitary Committee.

CIDER.—Owing to the fact that very little information is available at present concerning the extent to which Cider is adulterated or the nature of the adulterants, the National Fruit and Cider Institute, at the suggestion of the Board of Agriculture, recently undertook to investigate the matter and invited the Corporation of Newport to collect and forward samples of Cider to Mr. Lloyd the Chemist of the Institute for analysis—12 samples were sent by the Health Department. The results were as follows :

No.	Total Solids.				Preservative.	
107	2.12	..	..	None
108	2.90	..	..	”
109	2.78	..	..	”
110	2.02	..	..	”
111	1.56	..	..	”
112	1.84	..	..	”
113	1.78	..	..	”
114	3.60	..	..	”
115	2.08	..	..	”
116	8.10	..	..	Salicylic Acid
117	7.02	..	..	Salicylic Acid
118	1.48	..	..	None

“Unfortunately no standard has been fixed for Cider so that as a matter of fact prosecutions are useless except in cases where poisonous ingredients are found to be present. During 1905, 66 samples from various places were analysed by the chemist of the above Institute and Salicylic Acid was present in 23 of them.”

“One sample contained 45.6 grains per gallon, another sample 42 grains per gallon and a third 21 grains per gallon.”

This is highly excessive according to the recommendations of the Departmental Committee of 1901, “which Committee advised that Salicylic Acid be not used in greater proportion than one grain per pint of liquid food.”

Mr. Lloyd further stated that “Five of the 10 samples in which a quantitative estimation of the Salicylic Acid was made contained over the 8 grains per gallon which was suggested by the Committee as allowable; when, however, it is found that an article of food contained five times this quantity it is surely time that some action be taken.”

Another remark in Mr. Lloyd's Report is worthy of notice: “The average amount of solid matter in those containing preservatives was

7·02 per cent., while in those free from preservatives it was only 3·55 per cent. It is evident that so long as people will insist upon drinking sweet Cider they must run the risk of being dosed with preservatives."

Mr. Lloyd's Report was kindly supplied to me by Mr. Grant, the Agricultural Director and Lecturer to the County Council of Monmouth, who takes a great interest in improving the quality of Cider in this Country.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Number of Samples taken	Description	Genuine	Adulterated	
			Number	Percentage
110	Milk	102	8	7·4
25	Butter	14	11	44·0
13	Cheese	12	1	7·6
2	Margarine	2	...	...
150		130	20	13·3

CASES OF ADULTERATION.

Date Sample taken	Initials of Vendors	Description of Article	Offence	Result
Feb. 23	C. L.	Milk	12·5 per cent. of added water ...	Fined £2
April 11	R. W.	Butter	100 per cent. of margarine ...	Decamped—destination unknown
" 11	R. W.	Butter	100 per cent. of margarine ...	
" 11	J. E.	Butter	100 per cent. of margarine ...	Fined £1
" 11	A. P.	Butter	100 per cent. of margarine ...	Fined £1
" 11	P. M.	Butter	100 per cent. of margarine ...	Fined £1
" 12	M.A.R.	Butter	100 per cent. of margarine ...	Dismissed
" 12	W.J.R.	Butter	100 per cent. of margarine ...	Fined £1
" 12	R.A.M.	Butter	100 per cent. of margarine ...	Fined £1
" 12	E. T.	Butter	100 per cent. of margarine ...	Fined £1
" 12	W.H.D.	Butter	100 per cent. of margarine ...	Fined £1
June 22	G.W.S.	Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 20 per cent. ...	Fined £5
" 22	E. T. O.	Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 15 per cent....	Dismissed
July 3	W. W.	Milk	6 per cent. of added water ...	Fined £3 and costs
Sept. 1	W.A.S.	Milk	4 per cent. of added water and 5 per cent. deficiency in milk fat ...	To pay costs
Oct. 13	P.D.	Butter	An excess of water to the extent of 0·7 per cent. ...	Too small a quantity to prosecute
Novr. 10	C.P.Co.	Milk	5 per cent. of added water ...	Dismissed
Novr. 10	J.F.H.	Milk	5 per cent. of added water ...	Fined £1
" 18	E.P.G.	Cheese	90 per cent. of margarine ...	Fined £5
Decr. 19	H. J.	Milk	34 per cent. of added water ...	Fined £5
				Total £28

Year	Number of Milks	Total Milk Solids	Milk Fat	Milk-solids other than Milk-fats
1896	34	11.79	3.28	8.15 per cent.
1897	41	11.65	3.04	8.61 „
1898	41	12.09	3.47	8.62 „
1899	35	12.12	3.53	8.59 „
1900	79	12.03	3.50	8.53 „
1901	96	12.18	3.58	8.60 „
1902	48	11.81	3.30	8.51 „
1903	44	12.23	3.61	8.62 „
1904	103	12.41	3.68	8.73 „
1905	102	12.24	3.56	8.68 „

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of bedding, and all heavy and unwashable articles, has been done in the Washington-Lyon apparatus at Allt-yr-yn Hospital. Formalin fumigation or spraying has been used for room disinfection, combined with the washing of floors, paint work, &c., with disinfectant fluid (Jeyes, &c.).

356 houses were disinfected, including 15 Elementary Schools and 3,254 articles were disinfected at the Hospital by steam, and 157 articles were destroyed.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.—1,485 inspections were thus made, and 487 nuisances of various descriptions were discovered, which involved a further total of 1,100 re-visits in order to secure completion of the work.

All courts and passages were regularly inspected during the year, involving 2,337 inspections. They were thus kept in a very fair state of cleanliness. Among the insanitary conditions discovered were 195 houses in a dirty condition, 100 houses in a dilapidated state, and a large number with defective drainage systems. There were 42 cases of overcrowding; these were remedied—for the time being.

During the last few years a large number of the leases in certain districts, particularly Pillgwenlly, have expired—many others are about to follow. During the last twelve months or so previous to the date of expiration of such leases, landlords naturally object to repairing property about to be pulled down and the average tenant pays scanty respect to such property, consequently a large number of these premises deteriorate very rapidly and become insanitary during the last stages of their existence. Again, after the expiration of these leases, it frequently occurs that one or two years pass by before the process of re-building is decided upon. During these particular periods much difficulty is experienced in respect to properties of the kind.

The worst of these, in addition to other premises, were visited by the Delapidated Houses Sub-Committee with the result that Nos. 22, 27, 28 and 29 Jones Street, 36 to 56 Power Street and 122 and 124 Barrack Hill were ordered to be closed unless repaired forthwith. The requirements of the Committee were carried out in each instance.

In previous Reports I have emphasised the importance of the efficient testing of drains and for greater powers in respect to this matter. The Corporation Bill now before Parliament contains clauses dealing with this subject.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—This subject was referred to in my report for 1898. Street sewers, gullies, &c., found in a defective condition or which caused a nuisance, were reported to the Borough Engineer and were attended to. The branch sewers require periodical flushing in the lower parts of the town. A considerable number of the older sewers in town are defective in fall, and contain considerable amounts of deposit, and require relaying owing to the nuisances arising from the gases evolved at times.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.—The water carriage system is in vogue in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in the outlying district of Lliswerry. A considerable proportion of the w.c.'s in the old streets are still hand flushed. There have been a large number of lease renewals in these streets; whenever this happens Automatic Cisterns are fitted to w.c.'s. A considerable number have also been put in as a result of the inspection by the staff of the Health Department. Unfortunately there is a water charge on all such cisterns; whereas no charge is made for water used for hand-flushing w.c.'s, although undoubtedly more water is frequently necessary in the latter case. This amounts to a tax on cleanliness, and considerably interferes with the adoption of automatic cisterns throughout the town.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.—This is done by the public scavenger twice a week. No fixed dustbins are allowed.

SURFACE DRAINAGE.—Owing to the fact that the lands around Corporation Road and Malpas Road districts have been liable to floods, the Corporation have insisted upon raising the level of all streets to a minimum of 24·6 feet above Ordnance Datum. This does not apply to the lands enclosed by these streets which form the back yards and gardens of the houses. The soil is heavy and impervious clay, and no provision has as yet been made for the drainage of these enclosed spaces. Consequently the back yards, especially around Corporation Road, are, after heavy rains, waterlogged. This amounts to a serious nuisance frequently, as large ditches of foul water charged with house refuse, &c., are in close proximity to a large number of houses. I have referred to this matter in previous reports. The nuisances arising from the enclosed reens around Corporation Road district have been removed to a great extent during the year ; but the yards and gardens are still undrained in the majority of cases in the low-lying parts.

WATER SUPPLY.

In previous Reports I have drawn attention to the absence of any scheme for the filtration of the water supply. In connection with Wentwood six 7ft. Candy's Patent Mechanical Polarite Filters have been fixed in the course of the main immediately below the Reservoir. I have again recommended the Waterworks Committee to go in for a Scheme of Mechanical Filters for both Pant-yr-eos and Ynis-y-fro Supplies, as the water is at times very highly charged with suspended matters. The question is now under the consideration of the Waterworks Committee. In connection with the water supply it must not be overlooked that all the supplies are flood water schemes, and that each one is liable to contamination from dwellings, &c. Filtration is therefore necessary.

Sources of probable pollution on the gathering areas have been reported to the Waterworks Committee and during 1905 considerable areas of land immediately adjoining the Castroggy Brook on the Newchurch Gathering Grounds have been purchased by the Corporation with the view of removing sources of pollution.

COPPER SULPHATE TREATMENT OF RESERVOIRS.—We have been troubled annually at Newport during the Spring, from April to June usually, with an objectionable fishy smell in the drinking water. This originates at the reservoirs, which are now four in number, with a storage capacity of 685 million gallons.

This smell is most marked in the mains which have a sluggish flow, particularly those with no terminal circulation. In past years the smell has been greatly reduced by liberal flushing of the mains, and by sluicing away the lower layers of the reservoir waters.

On account of the favourable reports in the American Journals in respect to the satisfactory results to be obtained by treating Reservoirs affected by objectionable "algae" with very minute quantities of Copper Sulphate for the prevention and cure of the above evil, it was decided after consultation with the Waterworks Committee to try the process, in the first place at Ynis-y-fro Reservoir (81,000,000 gallons). The treatment was carried out by the Waterworks Engineer, Medical Officer and Chief Waterworks Inspector on May 15th, 1905.

To produce a uniform solution of 1 in a million of Cupric Sulphate in the laboratory was an easy matter, but to do likewise when dealing with 81 million gallons in a "scoop" shaped reservoir, with a maximum depth of 36 ft., was naturally a matter requiring very careful consideration. To produce a solution of 1 in a million, 10 lbs. of Copper Sulphate are required for every million gallons of water.

The plan adopted with the first reservoir was to divide the Cupric Sulphate into 28 lb. bags and tie them to a large raft 30 ft. wide, which was towed over the surface of the reservoir. There were 28 bags—5 were used at a time and replaced by new ones as the Cupric Sulphate disappeared in solution. Great care was taken to give the deeper parts of the reservoir a due proportion of the treatment. The process occupied about four hours.

A day was selected when the reservoir bank and neighbourhood were least liable to be frequented by visitors. This precaution was a wise one; for when we were treating the third reservoir (Pant-yr-eos) a pic-nic party appeared on the scene, and great curiosity prevailed on their part as to the nature of the work which was going on. Some thought we were trawling for fish, whilst others suggested we were dragging the reservoir for a corpse; but no one knew we were charging the reservoir with that which is considered poisonous when found in bottled peas.

The motion of the raft, which was towed by a boat manned by the Waterworks Engineer, the Waterworks Inspector, and the Medical Officer of Health, caused the Cupric Sulphate to dissolve fairly rapidly. The deep bluish white solution and precipitate produced, sank very rapidly and diffused laterally to a considerable extent. Every care was taken to cover the whole surface of the reservoir by systematic navigation.

Within half an hour of the treatment a large quantity of small white flocculent coagulum was observed in the water, which gradually sank. This was evidently vegetable albumen coagulated by the Cupric Sulphate solution.

Within twenty-four hours there was a marked improvement in the water, both on the surface and at a depth of ten feet, when examined in a two foot tube. In a few days the water was brilliantly clear, and the staff informed me they had never seen the reservoir look so well.

Samples of water were taken at varying depths during the days following the treatment, with the result that in less than a week the water was again turned on and was delivered to the public free from any appreciable traces of Cupric Sulphate.

We next dealt with the subsiding reservoir which contained 9,600,000 gallons, *i.e.*, one quarter of its total capacity. The contents of this reservoir were so turbid that it was not intended at the time to use it for drinking purposes. The greatest depth in this case was not more than ten feet, and for the most part of its area the depth did not exceed three feet.

The margin of the reservoir was treated by means of 7 lb. bags of Cupric Sulphate tied to a large edition of a poacher's "otter," which was manipulated by means of a rope from the bank by a man walking round the pond, whilst the deeper portions were charged by dragging behind the boat 7 lb. lots of Cupric Sulphate wrapped up in three layers of thick canvas. The results were so good that we were able to use the water for drinking purposes.

The same trouble existed at Pant-yr-eos reservoir, which contained at the time 78,000,000 gallons, with a maximum depth of 70 ft. at the centre.

It was decided to treat it with a solution of 1 in ten million of Cupric Sulphate, and to repeat the experiment if this small amount was not effectual in removing the smell, which was very manifest when the sluice pipe at the bottom of the reservoir was opened. In this case we abandoned the use of a raft and used long poles fixed on either side of the boat. Three 7 lb. lots of Cupric Sulphate, each wrapped in three layers of canvas bag, were dragged behind and on either side of the boat, and renewed by others as the Copper Sulphate disappeared. We found that better diffusion was obtained by retarding the solution of the copper and spending more time at the work. The results here again were very satisfactory.

The Copper Sulphate disappeared very rapidly, for the upper layers of the water which received nearly all the treatment contained only 1 part in $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions of Copper Sulphate four days after treatment.

The Waterworks Inspector, Mr. Grove, found as the result of the treatment that the deposit in the tower screens decreased to such an extent that there was less deposit in three weeks than there was in three days in previous years, in spite of the fact that much less sluicing had been done on account of the limited quantity in store.

The above results show that the method is worthy of the consideration of all waterworks officials who have had to deal with objectionable "algae" in open reservoirs.

Up to the time of writing this report we have been entirely free from the trouble this year, so there is every prospect of immunity during 1906.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

New duties devolve upon the Health Department under the 1901 Act, which came into force January 1st, 1902.

The Medical Officer of Health *shall*, in his Annual Report, report specifically on the Administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces. Such Report shall include an account of the action taken under the Public Health Acts, as well as under the Factory and Workshops Act.

Including bakehouses, there are 842 such premises in Newport (compared with 879 in 1904). 1,477 inspections were made to these by the Staff during the year; 206 nuisances were discovered, necessitating the serving of 123 notices, and 418 re-visits to see that the evils complained of were remedied.

The list of workshops, &c., given below, with the record of visits paid to them, shows that the number of premises requiring supervision is both large and varied.

Notices were received of the employment of 66 outworkers during the year. The home conditions were fairly satisfactory. A considerable amount of trouble was experienced in obtaining the list of outworkers, which are *required* to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health every February and August. There were 46 defaulters in this respect, who had to be written to for the necessary information.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.
I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Re-visits (for super- vision of work)	Number of Nuisances discovered	Number of Notices Served
Factories	51	33	15	20	4
Workshops (including bakehouses)	603	1155	349	171	109
Workplaces	93	32	19	11	8
Outworkers' Premises ...	95	257	35	4	2
Total	842	1477	418	206	123

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects	
	Found.	Remedied
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>		
Want of cleanliness	51	51
Want of ventilation	4	4
Overcrowding	2	2
Want of drainage of floors	5	5
Other nuisances	80	80
*Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient ... ..	...
	unsuitable or defective ..	3
	not separate for sexes ...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>		
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101) ...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (S.S. 97 to 100)	57	57
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (S. 107) ...	46	Cautioned
Giving out work to be done in premises which are {	unwholesome (S. 108) ...	...
	infected (S. 110) ...	...
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109) ... ..	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...
Total	248	202

Defects referred to H.M. Inspector, nil

Number of Prosecutions, nil.

*Public Health Amendment Act, 1890 adopted in its entirety by the Local Authority.
Standard of sufficiency enforced :—1 w.c. for every 20 persons of one sex. Separate
accommodation for each sex.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ... ..	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5) {	Notified by H.M. Inspectors ... 12
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...
Notices received from H.M. Inspector as to New Workshops	30
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	...
In use at the end of the year ... ..	...
Homework :—	Number of
<i>Lists of Outworkers</i> (S. 107) :—	Lists. Outworkers.
Lists received	16 66
Addresses of outworkers {	3
forwarded to other Authorities ...	...
received from other Authorities	
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises</i> :—	Wearing Apparel. Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108) ... ..	... ..
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises	1 ...
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)	1 ...

Workshops on Register at the end of 1905 (Section 131 F. & W. Act)

TABLE OF WORKSHOPS.

Class of Trade	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Re-visits (for super- vision of work)	Number of Nuisances discovered	Number of Notices Served
Art Needle Works	1	...	...	...	...
Basket Making	3	4	...	...	...
Bedding Making	1	2	1	...	...
Blacksmithies	17	21	8	6	6
Boat Building	1	2	1	...	...
Boot & Shoe Making & Repairing	80	87	19	17	10
Botanical Brewery	3	4	4	...	...
Bottling Stores	1	1	...	...	...
Brushmaking	1	1	2	2	1
Cabinet Making & Upholstering ...	28	25	6	7	6
Carpentry & Joinery	39	41	11	9	7
Carriage Building	10	14	10	5	5
Clog making	3	1	...	...	...
Coffin Making	5	3	...	...	...
Coopers	1	1	...	...	...
Cycle & Motor Build'g & Repair'g	21	19	...	...	...
Dentistry (Mechanical)	8	...	...	...	...
Drapery Upholstering ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Dress & Mantle Making	101	366	46	7	2
Dyeing & Cleaning	1	2	1	...	...
Engineering Works ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Engraving (Wood)	1	...	...	...	...
Do. (Metal)	2	...	...	...	...
Firewood Cutting ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Fish Curing	3	3	5	2	2
Gas Meter Making	1	...	...	...	...
Helve Making	1	2	...	...	...
Knitting	1	2	1	...	...
Laundries (Hand)	5	7	4	...	...
Leather Dressing	3	1	1	1	1
Lock Smithies	1	1	...	...	...
Millinery	35	125	21	...	...
Packing	1	1	...	...	...
Pattern Making	1	1	...	...	...
Paving (Granolithic) Making ...	1	1	...	...	...
Photography	8	7	...	...	...
Picture Framing & Gilding ...	10	6	...	...	...
Plumbing	18	16	6	2	2
Rag & Bone Sort'g & Marine St'rs	5	7	...	...	...
Saddlery	10	10	...	...	...
Sail, Tent and Blind Making ...	8	7	...	...	...
Sculptoring and Stone Dressing	10	12	...	...	...
Sewing	1	1	...	...	...
Signwriting	4	1	...	...	...
Sorting (Tailors' Cuttings) ...	1	4	1	...	...
Sugar Boiling	8	11	6	6	3
Tailoring	36	77	35	9	5
Taxidermist	1	1	...	...	...
Tin and Copper Smithies	9	12	...	...	...
Umbrella Making and Repairing...	6	18	1	...	...
Waggon (Railway) Building ...	2	6	3	1	1
Watch Making and Repairing ...	23	16	...	...	...
Weighing Machine Building ...	2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	543	954	193	74	51

TABLE OF FACTORIES.

Class or Trade	Number on Books	Number of Inspections	Number of Re-visits (for which Notices were served	Number of Nuisances discovered	Number of Notices Served
Blacksmithies ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Boot & Shoe Making & Repairing	1	...	...	...	...
Bottling Stores	5	...	...	...	...
Cabinet Making	1	...	...	...	...
Carpentry & Joinery	21	1	1	1	1
Carriage Building	2	...	...	...	...
Copper Smithies	1	...	...	...	...
Corn Stores	2	...	...	...	...
Engineering Works & Foundries...	...	5	1	9	2
Firewood Cutting	2	1	...	...	...
Mineral Water Manufactories ...	7	1	13	10	1
Pattern Making	3	...	...	...	...
Potteries	1	...	...	...	...
Sculptoring & Stone Dressing ...	2	...	...	...	...
Scrap Iron Yards ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Slate Enamelling Works	1	3	...	...	...
Tile Making	1	...	...	...	...
Waggon Building	1	1	...	...	...
Wharves ... ..	...	19	...	...	...
TOTAL	51	33	17	20	4

TABLE OF OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

Class or Trade	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Re-visits (for super- vision of work)	Number of Nuisances Discovered	Number of Notices Served
Knitting	2	1	...	...	...
Oilskin Making	7	7	2	...	...
Sheet Making	1	...	...	...	...
Tailoring	83	247	33	4	2
Umbrella Repairing	2	2	...	...	...
Total	95	257	35	4	2

OF FOODS.

Table showing Description and Quantity Condemned and Destroyed.

Date.	Where Seized or Condemned.	Description of Article.	Disease or Other Cause.	Weight in Pounds.	Whether Prepared, Deposited, or Exposed for Sale	Remarks
Jan. 13th	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of a Cow	Tuberculosis	560	Prepared for Sale	Signed Form
" "	Provision Market	Pieces of Mutton	Accident	74	do.	do.
" 14th	Public Slaughter House	4 Bullocks' Bellies	Decomposed	120	do.	do.
Feb. 8th	Ice Stores	Carcase of a Calf	do.	60	do.	do.
" "	do.	4 Pieces of Beef	do.	42	do.	do.
" "	do.	4 Pieces of Mutton	do.	36	do.	do.
" "	do.	12 Pieces of Beef	do.	96	do.	do.
" "	do.	30 Hares	do.	360	do.	do.
" 11th	Private Slaughter House	Carcase of a Pig	Dropsy	82	do.	do.
" 16th	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of a Cow	Blood Poisoning	894	do.	do.
" "	do.	do.	do.	448	do.	do.
" "	Ice Stores	Pieces of Beef	Decomposed	80	do.	do.
" 17th	Public Slaughter House	do.	Tuberculosis	92	do.	do.
March 1st	do.	Carcase of Mutton	Accident	61	do.	do.
" 8th	do.	Bullock's Liver	Abscess	22	do.	do.
" "	Private Slaughter House	Carcase of a Steer	Dropsy	336	do.	do.
" 9th	Private Stores	5 Boxes of Herrings	Decomposed	1190	do.	do.
" 18th	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Mutton	Tuberculosis	40	do.	do.
April 6th	do.	Carcase of Mutton	Dropsy	40	do.	do.
" 7th	do.	Sheep's Pluck, etc.	Inflammation	26	do.	do.
" 15th	do.	Carcase of a Cow	Accident	606	do.	do.
" 29th	do.	2 Carcases of Goats	Dropsy	60	do.	do.
May 4th	Ice Stores	26 Turkeys	Decomposed	208	do.	do.
" "	do.	56 Bullocks' Kidneys	do.	760	do.	do.
" "	do.	74 Pheasants	do.	464	do.	do.
" 19th	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of a Cow	Tuberculosis	640	do.	do.
" 26th	Butcher's Shop, Commercial Rd.	1 Sheep's Pluck	do. etc.	24	Deposited for Sale	Cautioned
June 2nd	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of a Calf	Accident	60	Prepared for Sale	Signed Form
" "	Private Slaughter House	Carcase of a Cow	Tuberculosis	850	do.	do.
" 5th	G.W.R. Station	1 Kit of Fish	Decomposed	200	do.	do.
" 8th	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of a Cow	Blood Poison	890	do.	do.
" 9th	do.	Bullock's Liver, etc.	Abscess	20	do.	do.
" "	do.	Part of a Carcase of Pig	Inflammation	44	do.	do.
" 30th	Shop, Commercial Road	Salt Beef	Decomposed	58	do.	Cautioned
July 3rd	G.W.R. Station	1 Box of Fish	do.	240	do.	Signed Form
" 6th	Shop, Alexandra Road	Salt Beef	do.	234	do.	do.
" "	Shop, Alexandra Road	24 Pigs' Tongues	do.	40	do.	do.
" 7th	Private Slaughter House	Carcase of Mutton	Accident	62	do.	do.
" "	G.W.R. Station	3 Boxes of Fish	Decomposed	978	do.	do.
" 13th	do.	1 Box of Fish	do.	206	do.	do.
" 28th	Public Slaughter House	1 Carcase of a Pig	Accident	86	do.	do.
Aug. 26th	do.	5 Carcases of Mutton	Bitten by Dogs	250	do.	do.
Sept. 2nd	Ice Stores	Pieces of Beef	Decomposed	220	do.	do.
" "	do.	5 Carcases of Mutton	do.	290	do.	do.
" 9th	do.	Pieces of Beef	do.	150	do.	do.
" 13th	Private Slaughter House	Bullock's Offal	Tuberculosis	42	do.	do.
" "	Public Slaughter House	Cow's Offal, etc.	do.	60	do.	do.
" 27th	do.	Carcase of a Bullock	do.	510	do.	do.
" "	Private Slaughter House	Carcase of a Cow	do.	568	do.	do.
" 29th	Public Slaughter House	do.	Blood Poison	520	do.	do.
" "	do.	Carcase of a Calf	Accident	59	do.	do.
Oct. 5th	do.	Carcase of a Pig	do.	89	do.	do.
" "	Shop, Commercial Road	Salt Beef	Decomposed	105	do.	Cautioned
" "	do.	Salt Mutton	do.	105	do.	do.
" 21st	Stall Market	Carcase of a Calf	Dropsy	48	do.	do.
Nov. 4th	Public Slaughter House	do.	Accident	40	do.	Signed Form
" 10th	do.	2 Sheeps' Plucks	Abscess	18	do.	do.
" "	do.	Bullock's Offal	Abscess, etc.	30	do.	do.
" 13th	Premises, Commercial Road	Pieces of Lamb	Accident	180	do.	do.
" "	do.	1 Lamb	do.	45	do.	do.
" 17th	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Mutton	Tuberculosis	60	do.	do.
" "	Ice Stores	1 Box of Fish	Decomposed	200	do.	do.
" "	do.	Pieces of Beef	do.	100	do.	do.
" "	do.	Pieces of Mutton	do.	100	do.	do.
" 22nd	Public Slaughter House	1 Bullock's Liver	Abscess	20	do.	do.
Dec. 12th	G.W.R. Station	2 Kits of Sprats	Decomposed	260	do.	do.
" 15th	Ice Stores	Pieces of Beef	do.	167	do.	do.
" "	Public Slaughter House	1 Bullock's Liver	Abscess	20	do.	do.

TOTALS.—Beef and Veal, 9,581 lbs. (16 Whole Carcases); Mutton and Lamb, 1,411 lbs. (15 Whole Carcases); Pig Meat, 341 lbs. (3 Whole Carcases); Goat Flesh, 60lbs. (2 Whole Carcases); Poultry 20lbs.; Game, 824lbs.; Fish, 3,274lbs.—

Grand Total 15,699 lbs.

TABLE OF WORKPLACES.

Class or Trade	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	Number of Nuisances Discovered	Number of Notices Served
Fish Frying	37	21	3	7	5
Grease and Oil Stores ...	2	2	...	...	...
Hair-dressing Saloons ...	42	...	...	1	1
Lime Burning	1	1	...	...	...
Mews and Stables	3	2	...	...	...
Onion Sorting	1	2	8	2	1
Potato Stores	1	...	...	...	...
Provision Stores	1	...	...	...	...
Restaurants & Hotel Kitchens ...	3	3	...	...	...
Timber Yards	1	...	...	...	...
Tripe Boiling	1	1	8	1	1
Total	93	32	19	11	8

PIG DEALERS' PREMISES.

Under the Swine Fever Order of 1901, it is the duty of all Local Authorities to inspect such premises.

The duty of carrying this out has been referred to the Health Department.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are three Private Slaughter-houses, in addition to the Public one. 805 visits were made to these premises for the inspection of meat, and supervision of the premises during the year. 128 visits were also made to the Cold Storage premises in Shaftesbury Street, and 711 to the G.W.R. Station.

8,960 visits were paid during the year to premises of all kinds where foods are prepared or sold.

Whenever any meat or other article of food was suspected to be unwholesome or diseased the matter was immediately reported to me for

(Continued page 50.)

further examination, with the result that a large quantity of meat, &c., was condemned and destroyed, amounting to a total of 15,699 lbs. during the year. A very careful supervision is exercised over the slaughtering which takes place within the Borough; but a considerable amount of meat is slaughtered outside and taken directly to butchers' premises or hawked about the streets. At present it is impossible to exercise proper supervision over food sold in this way. A register is kept of all vendors residing within the Borough, but those who come to town from the country and sell meat, poultry, &c., in the streets are neither hawkers nor pedlars, and therefore are not required to take out licenses of any kind. They should certainly be required to obtain permission of the Local Authority to sell perishable articles of food about town, even if they be exempted from paying either taxes or rates.

Again in reference to meat inspection, on the Continent it is required in most towns, particularly in Germany, that all meat intended for sale in the town should be inspected and stamped before offering it for sale. In some towns in both England and Scotland all meat brought in from the country for sale has to be taken to a central place for inspection. As the inspection of slaughter-houses outside the Borough of Newport is very imperfectly carried out, it is highly desirable that similar power should be obtained here.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The number of animals slaughtered at the above establishment from December 18th, 1904, to December 19th, 1905, were as follows:—Beasts, 1,752; Calves, 1,334; Pigs, 5,723; Sheep, 8,810; and Lambs, 5,661; giving a total of 23,280 animals for the year.

GENERAL INSPECTION AND REGISTERED PREMISES.

The Department has the responsibility of looking after 1,306 registered premises, viz.:—Milkshops, 311; Dairies, 7; Cowsheds, 30; Common Lodging-houses, 11; Bakehouses, 60; Workshops, 782; Slaughter-houses, 4; Sub-let houses, 49; and Midwives, 52.

From Inspector Jones' Report it will be seen that a large number of inspections have been made during the year. 26,476 visits and re-visits were made in all by the Inspectors. 5,180 of these were to registered premises, 2,671 to houses in reference to infectious diseases, 5,827 to dwelling-houses, 2,560 to courts and passages, 8,067 to butchers' shops, markets, stores, etc., 373 to lanes and stables, 218 to gipsy vans and tents, 29 to reens and refuse tips, 1,439 *re* births, 17 to Schools, 30 to public buildings and hotels, and smoke observations 65,

The work performed by the Staff of the Department has been both conscientious and thorough, and has been carried out with very little friction, in spite of the large amount of work which had to be done by owners, often involving a considerable expenditure of money. It is only fair to state that the notices were complied with without the necessity of resorting to Police Court proceedings in any single instance.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

SPECIAL REFERENCES TO SUBJECTS AND MATTERS
BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

SUBJECT.	REPORTS AND PAGE.				
Small Pox	1896/9-11	1902/20	1903/15		
Infectious Diseases—Hospital and Extension	1896/14	1903/24			
Disinfecting Apparatus ..	1896/14				
Diarrhoea	1897/8	1898/8	1899/9	1900/7	1902/14
Food and Preservatives ..	1898/23	1901/23	1902/32		
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1898	1902/24 & 25	1904/29		
Sewers	1898/18	1901/25			
Measles and School Closure	1900/10				
Measles	1902/15				
Infant Feeding	1900/7				
Population	1900/5				
Water Supply	1901/26				
Surface Drainage	1901/25				
Tuberculosis and Phthisis ..	1901/21	1902/29 & 30	1904/33		
Scarlet Fever and Hospital Isolation	1901/16				
Female Health Visitor ..	1901/9				
Underground Bakehouses ..	1902/36				
Milk and Preservatives ..	1902/32				
Census Returns	1902/6, 7, 8, 9				
Testing of Drains	1903/41				
Dilapidated Houses Committee	1903/29				
Food and Drugs Acts Admin- istration	1903/26				
Infectious Diseases & Schools	1903/11				
Early School Attendance ..	1903/12				
Medical Inspection of Schools	1903/12	1904/15			
House Drainage	1904/50				
Phthisis Sanatoria	1904/33				
Membranous Croup and Hos- pital Treatment	1904/29				
Infantile Mortality	1904/13				

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1905.

WEEK ENDING		Mean Reading of Baro- meter.	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temper- ature of Earth at		Rain- fall in inches.	Registered Sunshine in Hours.	Sun above Horizon in Hours.
			Highest by Day.	Lowest by Night.	Daily Range.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.		1 foot	4 feet			
											Allt-yr- yn Hospital		
Jan.	7th ..	30.284	52.1	41.8	10.3	45	43.8	90.5	42.6	45	.340	Hrs. Min.	Hrs. Min.
"	14th ..	30.267	49.4	40.4	9.	39.4	35.7	71	42.6	45.4	.375	3.47	55.27
"	21st ..	29.934	40.3	31	9.3	31.1	29.4	73.5	37.1	44.7	..	13.07	56.51
"	28th ..	30.560	40.4	30.1	10.3	35.8	33.5	79.5	36.3	43.3	.100	16.17	58.46
Feb.	4th ..	30.440	50.1	35.8	14.3	43.5	40.9	81	39.6	42.8	.075	23.00	61.01
"	11th ..	30.421	50.8	42.7	8.1	44.4	43.4	92	43.8	43.5	.045	20.47	63.41
"	18th ..	30.407	50	38.6	11.4	44.7	43.0	87	43.4	44.1	.085	10.41	66.30
"	25th ..	30.199	45	32.3	12.7	37.7	34.0	70.5	40.8	44.5	..	18.34	69.28
March	4th ..	29.656	45.8	32	13.8	38.4	36.9	87	39.6	43.8	.740	27.20	72.34
"	11th ..	29.729	48	36.6	11.4	42.1	40.7	88	42.6	43.8	2.730	29.57	75.43
"	18th ..	29.245	50.2	39.6	10.6	45.5	43.8	87.5	43.6	44.3	2.005	15.59	78.54
"	25th ..	29.871	54.0	38.6	15.4	44.8	42.7	84	46.0	45.0	.310	33.12	82.18
April	1st ..	29.951	53	39.4	13.6	45.5	43.8	87.5	46.5	45.9	.970	27.02	85.24
"	8th ..	29.971	52.4	38.8	13.6	45.3	43.1	83.5	46.8	46.4	.340	39.20	88.40
"	15th ..	29.613	51.5	40.4	11.1	46.5	45.5	92	46.9	46.5	1.482	22.21	91.50
"	22nd ..	30.033	51.1	37.3	13.8	43	39.3	73	46.3	47	.100	14.52	94.58
"	29th ..	29.855	53.5	42.8	10.7	49	46.4	81.5	47.3	47	.450	20.11	98.06
May	6th ..	29.864	56	38.9	17.1	49.4	46.7	81	48.6	47.3	.570	21.09	101.08
"	13th ..	30.298	61.4	41.3	20.1	54.1	49	68.5	51.3	48.3	..	45.49	104.10
"	20th ..	30.226	64.1	43.4	20.7	53.8	49.1	70.5	55.0	49.5	..	62.03	106.47
"	27th ..	30.047	58.2	38.5	19.7	52.0	47.1	69.5	53.1	50.9	..	70.08	109.18
June	3rd ..	30.098	66.4	48	18.4	59.4	53.7	67.5	59.0	52.0	.210	48.48	111.29
"	10th ..	29.969	61.5	44.8	16.7	54.8	49.7	69	56.3	53.0	.360	50.20	113.14
"	17th ..	29.798	66.2	52.8	13.4	58.8	54.3	73.5	57.5	53.5	.260	41.36	114.49
"	24th ..	30.109	68.3	53.3	15	61	57	76.5	60.3	54.5	.900	37.13	115.36
July	1st ..	29.877	72	55.6	16.4	64.5	59	69.5	63.9	55.8	1.290	48.16	115.58
"	8th ..	30.132	70.0	53.7	16.3	64.1	57.4	64.5	61.9	57	.380	44.05	115.46
"	15th ..	30.121	74.7	58.6	16.1	65.4	61.5	78	65.2	57.8	.150	60.40	114.58
"	22nd ..	30.096	74	53.6	20.4	65.8	60.5	71.5	64	58.8	..	36.29	113.39
"	29th ..	30.005	74.4	57.8	16.6	64.5	60.4	76.5	65.9	59.5	.050	54.53	111.54
August	5th ..	29.744	68.5	53.7	14.8	61.5	56.3	71	62.8	60	1.560	39.25	109.44
"	12th ..	30.016	67.7	52.4	15.3	61.1	56.3	72.5	61.2	59.6	1.050	46.42	107.18
"	19th ..	30.073	68.5	53.4	15.1	61.1	56.4	73	61.3	59	.390	49.42	104.42
"	26th ..	29.833	65.0	51.3	13.7	59.1	54.4	72.5	59.8	59	1.550	45.21	101.49
Sept.	2nd ..	29.861	64.3	51.7	12.6	58.3	53.8	73.5	58.2	58.3	.870	40.55	98.54
"	9th ..	29.849	64.6	55.3	9.3	58.4	56.3	86.5	59.5	58	1.300	27.11	95.50
"	16th ..	30.157	62.4	48.0	14.4	54.5	50.8	76.5	56.3	57.6	.890	22.11	92.37
"	23rd ..	30.129	60.4	46.6	13.8	53.1	50.1	80	54.7	56.7	.030	44.38	89.34
"	30th ..	29.822	57.4	45.4	12	51.1	47.1	73.5	53.1	55.5	.190	26.12	86.20
Oct.	7th ..	29.933	58.0	45.8	12.2	50.6	47.7	79.5	51.9	54.8	.170	22.24	83.17
"	14th ..	30.347	56.5	46.5	10	52.7	48.8	74.5	52	54.0	.360	25.28	79.59
"	21st ..	30.078	51	34.7	16.3	41.6	38.3	75.5	46.3	53.1	..	16.32	76.41
"	28th ..	30.225	51.4	34.4	17	41	38	76.5	43.1	51.1	.275	36.33	73.38
Nov.	4th ..	29.370	52.6	40.3	12.3	44.6	43.1	87.5	46.6	50	1.970	33.43	70.31
"	11th ..	29.715	48.8	38.0	10.8	41.8	40.7	91	43.8	49.5	1.190	18.47	67.26
"	18th ..	29.705	46	35.3	10.7	38	36.4	86	43	48.7	.730	15.09	64.36
"	25th ..	29.928	42.4	33.7	8.7	37	35.8	89	38.8	47.2	.600	21.48	61.59
Dec.	2nd ..	29.811	47.7	40.3	7.4	42.8	40.3	81	42.0	46.0	1.210	13.44	59.34
"	9th ..	30.094	48.2	38.7	9.5	43.3	41.7	87	42.8	46	1.150	12.46	57.23
"	16th ..	30.649	46.1	33.8	12.3	36.8	36	93	39.8	45.8	..	13.50	55.57
"	23rd ..	30.281	45.4	38.4	7	42	40.3	86.5	41.2	45.0	.120	19.08	54.51
"	30th ..	29.881	44.1	38	6.1	39.6	38.4	90	41.6	45	.220	5.49	54.25
											29.142	7.44	54.32

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

July, 1906.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report dealing with the work of your Inspectors during the year.

COMPLAINTS.—There were 254 of various kinds received and duly attended to, compared with 283 last year. The result of the inspections made with respect to these complaints was that 409 nuisances were discovered, for the abatement of which 224 notices were served.

SYSTEMATIC HOUSE INSPECTION.—1,485 houses were inspected in this way, compared with 706 last year. 487 nuisances were discovered and 225 notices served for their abatement. 1,100 re-visits were made in order to secure proper completion of the work. The following were the Streets wholly or in part dealt with :—Jones Street, St. Michael Street, Frederick Street, Portland Street, Potter Street, Courtybella Street, Temple Street, New Street, Albion Street, Bolt Street, Wolseley Street, Baldwin Street, Marion Street, Castle Street, Lloyd Street, Feering Street, Power Street, Henry Street, Shaftesbury Street, Wheeler Street, Witham Street, Emlyn Street, &c.

PRIVATE HOUSE INSPECTION.—This refers to the inspection of premises suspected to be insanitary, or where notice of intention to repair drains had been received. 737 such inspections were made, 705 nuisances discovered, 377 notices served and 2,505 re-visits made in order to see that the alterations were properly carried out.

There are a large number of premises where repairs are done to drains, sanitary conveniences, fittings, &c., without our knowledge, this unsupervised work in many instances is very imperfectly carried out. Clause 7 of the Corporation Bill, 1906, will put an end to this state of things by making it compulsory to notify the Medical Officer of Health of their intention to make any alteration to drains, &c.

COURTS AND PASSAGES.—There were 2,337 visits paid to these houses, 57 nuisances were discovered and 32 notices served for their abatement. 223 re-visits were made to see that the requirements of notices were carried out. 399 persons received the loan of lime brushes for cleansing purposes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—2,001 enquiries were made into notifiable and other infectious diseases. 602 re-visits were paid (1) in order to see that patients nursed at their homes were kept properly isolated : (2) for observation of suspected cases and (3) for supervision of Drainage work. 71 notices were served for the abatement of 113 nuisances. In addition 67 houses were visited in connection with contacts of infectious cases. 220 patients were removed to the Isolation Hospitals, 356 houses (721 rooms) were disinfected and 3,254 articles were removed to Allt-yr-yn for steam disinfection.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—They are 11 in number compared with 7 last year. 4 new ones were registered in November last. The increase is due to the large number of Navvies employed at the Alexandra Dock Extension and the Western Valleys Sewage Works. 510 inspections were made, 25 nuisances discovered and 7 notices served for their abatement. The premises are visited at least once every week and occasionally by night. 3 serious breaches of the Byelaws occurred—namely, 2 under Section 4 (using Kitchen for sleeping apartment) and 1 under Section 8 (bedding, &c., being in a dirty condition). The offenders were cautioned.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.—DAIRIES :—These premises number 7—one more than last year—they have received 101 visits ; 10 nuisances were discovered, namely, accumulations of refuse 7, and walls in a dirty condition 3. Notices were served on the occupiers and the premises were at once cleansed.

COWSHEDS.—There are 25 on the Register, the same number as last year. Their general condition has considerably improved but still there is room for more. 375 inspections were made during the housing season of 4 months—November to March. There were 31 breaches of the Regulations, namely, accumulation of manure 16, dirty floors 8, yards in a dirty state 4, overcrowding 1, horse kept in cowshed 1, bad light and ventilation 1. 16 Notices were served, 24 re-visits made in order to ascertain if the nuisances were abated and the Regulations fully complied with ; in each case the offender was cautioned ; there was no need of taking any further steps against them.

MILKSHOPS.—They number 311 ; 54 more than last year and include 60 purveyors ; the latter are persons who do not store milk on the premises, but sell it in the streets only (18) ; and vendors from the country (42). 23 persons have been struck off the Register and 87 added during the twelve months. The increase is due to the registration of a larger proportion of the country people who retail milk in town. 368 inspections have been made of the premises and 24 nuisances discovered ; these

were abated on receipt of summary notices. The vendors require to be educated much more before they will be up to registration mark.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are three of these places within the Borough. 805 inspections were made of them. They are in a fairly good sanitary condition ; it was necessary to serve only 1 notice—to cleanse floor ; and to give verbal notices on 6 occasions—to remove manure. In all private Slaughterhouses slaughtering is done in the late evening and early morning, especially in the calf season and summer time. The Bye-laws do not forbid the slaughtering in unreasonable hours. It is therefore impossible to supervise them properly under such circumstances, unless an Inspector is kept on night duty, or they are compelled to report when they intend to slaughter. Even then with the present smallness of the staff, proper supervision would be difficult. All such premises should be abolished and all persons made to slaughter at the Public Abattoirs which are provided by the Corporation for their use.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.—232 Inspections were made for the purpose of meat inspection. These premises, being under the control of a manager who is an experienced butcher, should not require such rigid supervision on our part as the private Slaughter Houses.

SUBLET HOUSES OR HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—49 are on the register, 38 new ones have been added during the year. The increase is due to the large number of navvies and their families that have come to the town since the Alexandra Dock Extension, and Western Valleys Sewerage Scheme were started. 35 nuisances were discovered and 25 notices served for their abatement ; 54 re-visits were necessary to see the work of abatement properly carried out. This class of registered house incurs an enormous amount of work, *e.g.*, 1st Inspection— to see if the premises are suitable ; 2nd Visit— for measuring each room to ascertain the cubic capacity ; 3rd Visit— to “ ticket ” the whole house, to show the number of lodgers allowed in each room. Afterwards they have to be regularly supervised. The men that usually lodge at these houses work on two shifts—night and day—and the times they are all at home are Saturday and Sunday nights and occasionally on Monday, so that inspection should take place on those occasions if overcrowding is to be prevented. The trouble is the frequent changing of houses, and the people are very careful not to occupy a house that has been previously registered, consequently they require more attention than we are able to give them.

BAKEHOUSES.—At the end of the year they numbered 60, including 3 void ones. 4 were struck off the register during the year as being unfit for further use. 201 inspections were made of them, 97 nuisances were discovered and 58 notices served for their abatement ; 156 re-visits were

required to see the work of abatement properly carried out. The Nuisances were mostly caused by the negligence of the occupiers in failing to keep the walls, floors and ceilings clean ; in each case the bakehouse was thoroughly cleansed. The bakehouses are, on the whole, in a good sanitary condition and compare favourably with other classes of registered premises.

WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND FACTORIES (Exclusive of Bakehouses). We have 782 of these premises on the Register—33 less than last year. They have received considerable attention, 1,276 inspections having been made of them. 109 defects were found (besides 46 failures as regards lists of outworkers) particulars of these defects will be found in the Table in the Medical Officer's Report. 65 notices were served for the remedying of the defects and 262 re-visits were required to supervise the work.

All tailors' and dressmakers' workrooms are now measured, and the cubic contents with the number of persons allowed to work in each room during day and overtime stated on a card, which is hung in the workroom.

There were no less than 69 different classes of work premises under our supervision under the Factory and Workshops Act. The workshops proper numbered 543, besides bakehouses ; outworkers' premises 95 ; work-places 93 ; and factories 51.

INSPECTION OF FOODS.—This work continues to increase with the growth of the population and the opening of new premises every year. The following is the number of visits made :—butchers' premises 4,482, provision shops 873, Provision Market 819, fish and fruit premises 853, Ice Stores 128, Cattle Market 57, G.W.R. Station 711, Private Slaughter Houses 805, and Public Slaughter House 232, total 8,960 visits.

15,699 lbs. of meat, fish, and other foods were condemned and destroyed during the year, after examination by the Medical Officer of Health (vide Table). The owners in every instance signed the form giving their consent to the destruction of the condemned article ; and in no case was any fraudulent concealment suspected. 6,513 lbs. of the condemned meat were at the Public Slaughter House, and 9,186 lbs. of the condemned meat and other foods were on private premises, namely, Ice Stores 3,333 lbs, Private Slaughter Houses 1,940 lbs ; G.W.R. Station, 1,884 lbs. ; and other premises, 2,029 lbs.

PIGGERIES.—The Swine Fever Order of 1901 was made for the purpose of obtaining stricter supervision over swine for the better prevention of the spread of swine fever. The duties were delegated to the Health Department. 113 visits have been made to the Piggeries, and 28 re-visits to see

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1905.

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Re-visits (for super- vision of work)	Number of Nuisances discovered for which Notices were served	Number of Notices Served
Registered Premises :—					
Common Lodging Houses ...	11	510	23	25	7
Sub-let Houses ...	49	654	54	35	24
Cowsheds ...	30	375	24	31	16
Public Slaughter House ...	1	232	...	...	...
Private Slaughter Houses ...	3	805	...	6	1
Bakehouses ...	60	201	156	97	58
Dairies ...	7	101	...	10	3
Milkshops & Purveyors' Prem's	311	368	61	24	14
Workshops (exclusive of Bake- houses ...	543	954	193	74	51
Workplaces ...	93	32	19	11	8
Outworkers ...	95	257	35	4	2
Factories ...	51	33	15	20	4
Midwives ...	52	62	16	2	2
Total ...	1306	4584	596	339	190
Other Premises :—					
Private Houses ...	...	737	2505	705	377
Ditto (Systematic Inspection)	...	1485	1100	487	225
Ditto (Courts and Passages)	...	2337	223	57	32
Public Buildings, Hotels & Restaurants ...	...	22	8	29	7
Schools (Public and Private)	...	16	1	...	...
Smoke Observations ...	...	65	...	...	...
Stables (Not Workplaces) ...	...	152	60	29	27
Vans and Tents ...	...	211	7	3	2
Reens ...	...	26	...	...	...
Back Lanes ...	...	133	28	10	9
Rubbish Tips and Open Spaces	...	3	...	3	2
Infectious Diseases Inquiries	...	2001	602	113	71
Houses <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	...	67	1	...	...
Houses where Births Occurred	...	1166	273	54	37
Total ...	...	8421	4808	1490	789
Inspection of Meat, Foods, etc. :—					
Butchers' Premises ...	...	4482	...	2	1
Provision Shops ...	...	873	...	...	...
Provision Market ...	...	819	...	...	...
Cattle Market ...	...	57	...	...	...
Cold Storage Premises	...	128	...	...	...
Fish and Fruit Premises	...	853	2	...	...
G.W.R. Station ...	...	711	1	...	...
Piggeries ...	...	113	28	39	32
Total ...	...	8036	31	41	33
Grand Total ...	...	21,041	5,435	1,870	1,012

Number of Complaints Received ...	...	254
Number of Drains Tested ...	...	179
Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital	...	220
Number of Houses Disinfected ...	...	356
Number of Articles Disinfected ...	...	3254
Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act	...	150
Quantity of Meat, etc., Condemned and Destroyed	...	15,699 lbs.
Beef and Veal, 9,581 lbs. (16 whole carcasses); Mutton and Lamb, 1,411 lbs. (15 whole carcasses); Pigmeat, 341 lbs. (3 whole carcasses); Goats' Flesh, 60 lbs. (2 whole carcasses); Fish, 3,274 lbs.; Poultry, 208 lbs., and Game 824 lbs.	...	
	...	
	...	
	...	

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF VISITS MADE, NUISANCES DISCOVERED, AND NOTICES SERVED DURING EACH WEEK OF THE YEAR.

Month	Week.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Re-visits (for supervision of work).	Number of Nuisances discovered for which Notices were served.	Number of Notices served.	Month	Week.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Re-visits (for supervision of work).	Number of Nuisances discovered for which Notices were served.	Number of Notices served.
January	1	474	111	33	17	July	27	540	132	31	15
	2	400	100	72	29		28	371	187	58	28
	3	372	103	70	29		29	437	179	31	16
	4	432	115	91	39		30	345	119	13	6
February	5	324	176	31	17	August	31	345	103	9	6
	6	362	133	37	15		32	404	106	14	8
	7	371	147	17	10		33	378	90	40	29
	8	405	95	25	9		34	330	84	23	12
March	9	492	68	18	5	September	35	250	57	16	9
	10	342	52	28	18		36	315	17	22	9
	11	372	47	14	9		37	521	99	31	19
	12	343	76	32	13		38	406	80	65	32
April	13	430	95	43	16	October	39	444	159	32	11
	14	431	123	24	17		40	496	109	49	25
	15	389	84	7	5		41	390	131	60	39
	16	436	59	42	24		42	575	81	45	31
May	17	378	67	9	6	November	43	487	150	27	17
	18	294	93	38	23		44	427	168	26	18
	19	378	85	67	40		45	358	121	59	29
	20	375	137	17	10		46	357	151	37	20
June	21	573	47	24	15	December	47	420	108	42	30
	22	435	92	39	21		48	358	113	24	15
	23	561	89	44	27		49	383	93	32	21
	24	357	143	26	21		50	367	76	25	16
	25	419	97	83	51		51	369	90	35	24
	26	450	150	71	33		52	373	50	22	8
Total ..								21,041	5,435	1,870	1,012

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED DURING THE YEAR FOR WHICH
ABATEMENT NOTICES WERE SERVED.

1	Accumulation or deposit of refuse injurious to health	...	...	165
2	„ of Manure	...	...	85
3	Animal kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance	...	...	3
4	Area in a filthy condition so as to be insanitary	...	...	13
5	„ improperly drained	...	...	3
6	„ undrained	...	...	3
7	Bakehouse walls and ceiling in a dirty states	...	...	49
8	„ floors in a dirty condition	...	...	30
9	„ utensils in a dirty state	...	...	18
10	Closet so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	58
11	„ choked	...	...	121
12	„ so defective as to be a nuisance	...	...	61
13	„ improper type, such as “ Box ” and “ Container ”	...	...	30
14	„ building in a dilapidated condition	...	...	16
15	Cowshed in an insanitary state	...	...	29
16	„ overcrowded	...	...	2
17	Cesspool so foul as to be a nusiance	...	...	3
18	Drain defective	...	...	106
19	„ choked	...	...	203
20	„ not disconnected from sewer	...	...	4
21	„ unventilated	...	...	4
22	„ Surface fitted with a defective “ Lip ” or “ Bell ” trap	...	...	107
23	Eave guttering defective so as to be insanitary	...	...	22
24	House, or part of a house, so overcrowded as to be injurious to health	...	...	42
25	„ „ „ in a dirty state...	...	...	195
26	„ „ „ in such a damp and dilapidated condition as to be insanitary	...	...	100
27	„ without a proper water supply	...	...	1
28	Milkshop in a dirty state	...	...	18
29	Milkstore in an insanitary condition	...	...	16
30	Manure pit so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	4
31	„ „ placed in an improper position	...	...	4
32	Piggery insanitary	...	...	39
33	Restaurant insanitary	...	...	18
34	Sub-let house in a dirty state	...	...	19
35	Soil pipe defective	...	...	18
36	„ „ unventilated	...	...	3
37	„ „ improperly ventilated	...	...	2
38	„ „ inside building	...	...	12
39	Slaughterhouse (private) in a dirty state	...	...	6
40	Urinal so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	6
41	„ placed in an improper position	...	...	2
42	Waste pipe of bath connected directly with drain or soil pipe	...	...	10

43	Waste pipe of Bath improperly trapped	...	...	...	...	5
44	„ „ Storage cistern connected directly with drain	...	...	...	...	2
45	„ „ „ „ so foul as to be insanitary	...	...	...	...	12
46	„ „ Lavatory connected directly with drain or soil pipe	...	...	...	...	15
47	„ „ „ „ improperly trapped	...	...	...	...	5
48	„ „ Slop sink connected directly with drain	...	...	...	...	25
49	„ „ „ „ defective	...	...	...	...	31
50	„ „ „ „ so foul as to be insanitary	...	...	...	...	13
51	Workshop: want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	50
52	„ „ „ „ ventilation	...	...	...	...	4
53	„ „ „ „ drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	5
54	„ „ other nuisances	...	...	...	...	50
55	Van or tent insanitary	...	...	...	...	3
Total						1870

that the 39 nuisances which were discovered were remedied. 32 notices to abate the nuisances were served. No case of swine fever occurred.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—As will be seen in Table on page 38, 150 samples of various kinds, chiefly milk, were taken during the year, 20 of them were adulterated, or 13·3 per cent. The proportion of adulterated samples was above the average.

MARGARINE ACT.—The Provision and Butter Shops were visited occasionally. No infringement of the Act was discovered. Under the Local Government Board Order, 1900, 11 firms are registered as wholesale dealers in margarine, 2 new ones were added during the year. There are no margarine factories in the Borough.

It will be seen from the Summary that the total Inspections and Re-visits made amounted to 26,476, compared with 26,799 in the previous year. 1,870 nuisances were discovered, for which 1,012 notices were served. It was not necessary to prosecute a single person for not complying with the notice, and only 18 secondary notices were served.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SPENCER E. JONES,

Inspector of Nuisances.

